

THE INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EUGENE FIELD—FRANCIS WILSON—R. M. FIELD.

BY W. I. WAY.

AS the foremost technical journal of its class, THE INLAND PRINTER always takes special pleasure in noting and chronicling the marked advances made from time to time in the production of books. It is with special pleasure, therefore, and with special pride, that extended notice is given to a book just fresh from one of our best printing houses, the Cambridge Press of John Wilson & Son. Our readers must feel a personal interest in this beautiful book, because, aside from its varied merits as an artistic piece of work, it is a very handsome compliment paid by America's most popular comedian, to two popular young American poets.

It is worthy of comment that Messrs. John Wilson & Son must have passed through their press at about the same time three of the most artistic books of the year—Mr. Edmund H. Garrett's "Elizabethan Songs"; the "Princess of Cleves," by Madame de Lafayette; and Mr. Francis Wilson's edition of "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," by Eugene and Roswell M. Field. Not all the fine books made in America are published by the Grolier Club, or with the imprint of De Vinne & Co. Boston, classic Boston, is holding her own.

Mr. Francis Wilson's maiden effort as a publisher is a typical bibliophile's book. It takes its place beside the two dainty efforts put forth a few years ago by The Book Fellows' Club—the Villon Society of America—namely, Mr. Frederick Locker's "London Lyrics," and Mr. E. C. Stedman's "Songs and Ballads." Its companions should be, and are, perhaps, in a few cases, the Peg Woffington, Omar Khayyam, and Knickerbocker History of New York printed for the Grolier Club. In some of the cabinets containing these precious gems of bookmaking, one may expect to find also Gautier's "Emaux et Camées" and de Nerval's "Sylvie" in the beautiful editions of M. Conquet, and perhaps in beautiful dresses fashioned by the cunning hands of Marius Michel and Cuzin. This man, M. Conquet, is a French booklover of the old school, who publishes books not for profit but because

he likes to do so. His books are so handsome, and their editions so limited that few copies of them ever get out of France. "*Conquet fait coquet*," said M. Halévy, after seeing the "Sylvie." M. Conquet's wife and three sons are all bibliophiles, and to each Conquet père gives an *exceptionnelle* copy of every book he publishes. But what we want to do in this note is to show that John Wilson & Son, and the same remarks apply with equal force to many of the books published with the imprint of De Vinne & Co., "make pretty things" as well as Conquet. One cannot help thinking how that pestiferous old biblioclast, John Bagford, would have reveled in the title page of Mr. Wilson's book. This title page is as follows:



ECHOES FROM THE SABINE FARM

BEING CERTAIN HORatian
LYRICS NOW FOR THE FIRST
TIME DISCREETLY AND
DELECTABLY DONE INTO
ENGLISH VERSE BY
EUGENE AND
ROSWELL M.
FIELD

WITH sundry little picturings by
Edmund H. Garrett and published
in this pleasant wise by Francis Wilson
The Orchard New Rochelle M DCCC XCI

The first two lines are illuminated, and the title page is engraved throughout. Engraved titles are rare, even

in France. In Pine's Horace the text is engraved, but he did not work for love. The certificate is as follows:

"One Hundred Copies only of this book have been printed. Thirty on Japan paper, each containing an Autograph Poem, and Seventy on Hand-made paper; signed and numbered by Mr. Francis Wilson. This book is not for sale."

We are tempted to bring in the colophon also:

"THE ECHOES FROM THE SABINE FARM are in this wise committed to the types, and printed in the first and limited edition by the University Press, Cambridge, in December, in the year MDCCCXCI."



Hence it will be seen that the possessors of the Japan paper copies will enjoy the rare distinction of owning a book that is unique by reason of the manuscript poem in the autograph of each author. Now if there is any one thing more than another grateful to the heart of the bibliophile it is to know that his book is Unique.

Mr. W. J. Linton, the veteran wood-engraver and poet-publisher, has dovetailed into the text of several of the books printed at his (private) Appledore Press a large number of diminutive woodcuts, which, though they may not illustrate the text, they still give to it an embellishment of an unusual character. In this "pleasant wise" did he treat his "Golden Apples of Hesperus," and "Love-Lore," two little books which have had an exceedingly small circulation, mainly among the poet-engraver's personal friends, because of their limited issue. Mr. Edmund H. Garrett's "sundry little picturings"—there are upward of seventy of them—possess a like charm and fascination, but they possess other qualities quite distinct from Mr. Linton's, being both illustrative and pictorial. They are quaintly suggestive, and at the same time charged with that delicacy and refinement which characterizes all Mr. Garrett's best work. Nothing could be more felicitous, for instance,



or better express the joyous abandon of the verses, than the little designs for Mr. Eugene Field's playful adaptation of Epode VI, "To a Bully," and Mr. Rose Field's paraphrase of Ode I, 4, "In the Springtime." Horace invites his friend Mæcenas to

"Come, quaff my home-made Sabine wine,
You'll find it poor but honest.

"I put it up that famous day
You patronized the ballet,
And the public cheered you such a way
As shook your native valley."

It is the ballet scene Mr. Garrett has presented to us, and in such wise as to offer no insult to our imagination.

A word should be said about the binding, which, though tasteful, is simple, almost to severity, it being of a fine white linen, with broad gold band and gilt title on



front cover, and with green leather label and gilt title relieved by ornamental tooling in gold on the back. The copies on hand-made paper are similarly bound, the only difference being the

use of half cloth and gray paper sides. The margins of the book are broad and fair to see—the top edges are gilt, and the others are unprofaned by plow or shears. The sixty-eight initial letters beginning the selections are rubricated in the most careful manner. To sum up, in a word, one does not see how these delicate Horatian Lyrics could have been more "discreetly and delectably done" into verses and pictures than they have been by the Messrs. Field and Garrett. Mr. Francis Wilson and the printers have spared neither expense nor pains to give the work of all three of these artists a most harmonious and charming setting throughout.

THE INLAND PRINTER would not be doing its duty by posterity if it omitted to mention all these nice little details, because the book itself will not be "known" to the future "Lowndes," whose only source of information must, therefore, be the official record.

It was a happy thought of Mr. Francis Wilson to publish a book, and a graceful thing to make his choice from the work of two friends—a gift to his friends and the muses. Mæcenas of old could give his friend Horace a farm, but he could not print or publish the "Georgics" of Virgil. It will be interesting to learn from Mr. Eugene Field's promised introduction to the edition of "The Echoes," to be published in the early autumn, the circumstances of Mr. Wilson's godfatherly service.

If the spirits of the old Venusian and his patron, who are now resting on the shores of the "Happy Isles" are conscious of this little act of piety paid to their memory by those on whom their mantles have fallen, in what manner have they celebrated the event? In the Paradise of Poets these things must be fit occasion for rejoicing of a very convivial character, one makes no doubt.

Having dwelt at length upon the material aspects of this interesting little venture, somewhat remains to be said of the spiritual side. The work of the Messrs. Field is not unknown to fame, to be sure, but to the many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who have read Horace in the original, or in translation, a taste of the delicious fruit coming from the Sabine Orchard—these "Massic laden ditties"—must be grateful. The poems of Horace are not



unlike the works of the "Swan of Avon," in that they are "not of an age, but for all time." In Lord Lytton's introduction to his own version of the Latin poet, he says: "Paraphrases and translations are still more numerous than editions and commentaries. There is scarcely a man of letters who has not at one time or other versified or imitated some of the odes; and scarcely a year passes without a new translation of them all." While many liberties have been taken with the works of this most untranslatable of poets, Mr. Eugene Field does not claim to have done more than "play" at translating a few of his lyrics—those that especially appealed to him—gathering here and there only such flowers of sentiment as pleased his fancy.

As a boy of ten, Mr. Field wrote letters in Latin to his father, and he has never lost his hold upon the language.



But in making these sportive imitations, he has read Horace in the original, and all the translations he could lay his hands on. He has then taken the central idea of the original and put it into

such playful guise as seemed best to suit his own and his readers' fancy. This same plan was pursued by the late C. S. Calverley in several of his imitations, and with telling effect. But Mr. Calverley's work has not the fine lyrical quality of Mr. Field's, excellent though it be, nor has it the modern turn, the *fin de siècle* flavor of Mr. Field's. This cannot be better illustrated, perhaps, than by reproducing Ode I, 30, to Venus, first in the stately version by Professor Connington, one of the most correctly *literal* of the later translators, then following it with Mr. Field's adaptation, which possesses the spirit of the original with all its joyousness—delightful in its lyrical quality.

(Professor Connington's.)

Come, Cnidian, Paphian Venus, come,
Thy well-beloved Cyprus spurn;
Haste where for thee in Glycera's home
Sweet odors burn.
Bring, too, thy Cupid, glowing warm,
Graces and Nymphs, unzoned and free;
And Youth, that lacking thee lacks charm,
And Mercury.

(Mr. Field's.)

Venus, dear Cnidian—Paphian queen!
Desert that Cyprus way off yonder,
And fare you hence, where with incense
My Glycera would have you fonder;
And to your joy bring hence your boy,
The Graces with unbelted laughter,
And Nymphs, and Youth,—then, then, in sooth,
Should Mercury come tagging after.

To suit the taste of this "wild and 'lanate' west," Mr. Field can be as frolicsome as old Horace, as in the lines addressed "To Mæcenas in Chicago." The

New York *Sun* paragrapher always refers to Horace as the "Eugene Field of Rome."

Hannay says somewhere in one of his essays that a translation of a poem should be pleasing in itself—"a poem which, read by an Englishman ignorant of Latin, would be loved for its own sake." He agrees with Dryden in comparing a verbal translation to "dancing on ropes with fettered legs."

Mr. Field's paraphrase of Horace's ode to the Bandusian Fountain, one of his best, and always a favorite, would have pleased Mr. Hannay:

"TO THE FOUNTAIN OF BANDUSIA.

"O Fountain of Bandusia!
Whence crystal waters flow,
With garlands gay and wine I'll pay,
The sacrifice I owe;
A sportive kid with budding horns
I have, whose crimson blood
Anon shall dye and sanctify
Thy cool and babbling flood.

"O fountain of Bandusia!
The dog-star's hateful spell
No evil brings into the springs
That from thy bosom well;
Here oxen, wearied by the plow,
The roving cattle here
Hasten in quest of certain rest,
And quaff thy gracious cheer.

"O fountain of Bandusia!
Ennobled shalt thou be,
For I shall sing the joys that spring
Beneath yon ilex tree.
Yes, fountain of Bandusia,
Posterity shall know
The cooling brooks that from thy nooks,
Singing and dancing go."

In another column of this paper the reader will find some selections from the hitherto unpublished verses of the Chicago Horace, with such explanatory notes as seem necessary.

Mr. R. M. Field's work shows a much closer following of the Latin text than his brother's—his translations being, in fact, directly from the original. Of the sixty-six pieces in the book, twenty-six of them are by him. Of these twenty-six, twelve are paraphrases of pieces also done by his brother.

Ode III, 22, to Diana, is a gem, a Roman gem:

"TO DIANA.

"O Virgin, tri-formed goddess fair,
The guardian of the groves and hills,
Who hears the girls in their despair
Cry out in childbirth's cruel ills,
And saves them from the Stygian flow!
Let the pine-tree my cottage near,
Be sacred to thee evermore,
That I may give to it each year
With joy the life-blood of the boar,
Now thinking of the sidelong blow."



But Mr. Roswell Field can be serious and playful too, and in the latter vein "At the Ball Game" is excellent :

"Now steps Ryanus forth at call of furious Mars,
And from his oaken staff the sphere speeds to the stars ;
And now he gains the tertiary goal, and turns,
While whiskered balls play round the timid staff of Burns.

* * * *

"So waxes fierce the strife between these godlike men ;
And as the hero's fame grows by Virgilian pen,
So let Clarksonius Maximus be raised to heights
As far above the moon as moon o'er lesser lights.

"But as for me, the ivy leaf is my reward,
If you a place among the lyric bards accord ;
With crest exalted, and, O 'People,' with delight,
I'll proudly strike the stars, and so be out of sight."

In comparing the work of the Messrs. Field, the one with the other, one's thoughts, somehow, revert to a paragraph in Mr. E. C.

Stedman's Victorian poets, anent Horace and his translators. In this paragraph Mr. Stedman commends Lord Lytton's version of the rare old



Venusian as his best performance "in meters resembling, but not copied from, the original—a translation more faithful than Martin's paraphrases, but not approaching the latter in elegance."

Yet in the paraphrases of Mr. R. M. Field there is often an ease and elegance, a liquid fluency, if you will, that is as captivating as it is faithful to the original. Translators and imitators from time immemorial have tried their hands at "The Reconciliation," and Ode I, 5. Milton rendered the latter, as he tells us, "almost word for word, without rhyme, according to the Latin measures, as near as the language will permit." But modern ears ask something besides mere "classic tone." The following is Mr. R. M. Field's paraphrase of the ode :

"TO MISTRESS PYRRHA.

"What dainty boy with sweet perfumes bedewed
Has lavished kisses, Pyrrha, in the cave ?
For whom amid the roses, many-hued,
Do you bind back your tresses' yellow wave ?

"How oft will he deplore your fickle whim,
And wonder at the storm and roughening deeps,
Who now enjoys you, all in all to him,
And dreams of you, whose only thoughts he keeps.

"Wretched are they to whom you seem so fair ;
That I escaped the storms, the gods be praised !
My dripping garments, offered with a prayer,
Stand as a tablet to the sea-god raised."



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE ART OF DISPLAY IN JOB COMPOSITION.

NO. IV.—BY ALFRED PYE.

A KNOWLEDGE of drawing and designing will go a long way toward helping to make a good display printer. The copy furnished to a compositor for making a "nice job" is often a simple paragraph written by a person who has little ability to indicate the nature of the production he expects to receive. All he knows about it is that he wants a certain quantity of matter to fill a given amount of space, but to be in such a form as to arrest the attention of the persons whom he wishes to reach. It is for the printer to decide *how* the space should be filled to the best advantage. Certain words, or groups of words, he wishes to stand out more prominently than others, but he is willing to let the printer determine the matter for him, and he will be able to tell when he sees the proof if his ideas have been properly interpreted. Here is where the artist in typography shows his ability. By reading over the copy furnished—two or three times, if necessary—the main purpose of the customer will present itself to his mind, and taking pencil and paper a rough sketch is made in which the prominent features of the copy are brought out in bold relief, and an outline of the finished job lies before him without a line of type being set. Knowing the resources of the office he can decide in what type to set this, that, or the other line, and, while a few minor details may be necessarily changed in the composition of the job, the result will be as originally planned. By this method the time taken up in making the rough draft is more than gained in setting the work.

By reference to and study of the advertisements that appear monthly in THE INLAND PRINTER and other high-class typographical journals, and by following the plan outlined in them, an excellent style of display may be acquired, which, added to the individual's own ideas, will be the means of helping him to produce very creditable results. The specimens of job composition published in the March issue of this journal show what neat and attractive pieces of work can be turned out by the compositor who is ambitious to excel in good work.

Cards, letterheads, billheads, covers for catalogues, and title pages offer an unlimited field for the exercise of the talent lying dormant in the brains of many compositors, who need only a little confidence in themselves to give to the public specimens of work which would bring deserved credit to them and to the firm by which they are employed. In planning a design for any of the purposes above named it will often be found that the use of one or two tints will materially help the artistic effect desired. A knowledge of harmony and contrast of color will in such cases prove very useful ; and a little ingenuity in the use of a pocket knife will enable the artist to make the tint blocks by cutting them from patent leather, or even from good Bristol board, mounted on wood blocks to type-height, in cases where it is not possible to get the tint blocks made in metal. Printing initial letters or prominent lines in color strongly in

contrast to that employed in the body of the work will also produce striking effects. The proper use of color in work of this character is an acquirement to be obtained only after much experiment, and carefully noting for future information the various effects produced by certain combinations or contrasts of tints or solid colors.

During the past few years newspaper advertising display has been brought prominently forward, especially in the daily newspapers of Chicago and other large cities in the inland states, until in many cases they stamp the compositors who produce them as veritable "artists." No longer content with a few series of plain titles and antiques and gothics, the proprietors of the daily newspapers of the present day seize upon the latest productions of the typefounders and give the "ad" man *carte blanche* to "spread himself" to the utmost extent of the space engaged by the patron for his advertisement. Not alone does he rely upon type for producing his wonderful effects, but rule, of several varieties of face, is largely used by him, and circles, ovals, squares and crosses, surrounding or intermingled with the type, are frequently met with. Many of these "ads" bear evidence of much thought in designing and care in execution, and would serve as models of good work for young printers.

Specimens of work such as is above described might be reproduced without number in these pages, but limitation of space forbids. By observing the following few general rules good results may usually be attained: Do not try to crowd the matter; plenty of space is just as necessary as plenty of type. Contrast the sizes of type as much as possible; several lines of uniform or nearly uniform size never look well. Avoid the lavish use of ornaments and rule; rather get your effects by using them sparingly. Where a large amount of matter is to be set, use small type for the body and let the main features be in prominent type; and when possible keep to one series of type in preference to great variety.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

INCONVENIENCE OF CONSCIENCE.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

CONSCIENCE is a good thing, theoretically. We like to see other people supplied with a tender article of it, because it makes them more safe and profitable to deal with. But wearing a well-darned conscience ourselves is about as comfortable as a hair-shirt in July, if we wish to adopt modern methods of business.

One of the serious disadvantages of the "art preservative" is that every man connected with it habitually and persistently carries one of these highly commendable but uncomfortable "inward monitors." There is scheming and trickery and rascality in every other business, but there seems to be something peculiarly purifying and elevating about printing, which lifts everyone connected therewith to a high plane of immaculate probity and honesty. It isn't that opportunities for shady transactions are lacking—so long as one human being must needs lean upon the word and honor of

another, the opportunity for the conscienceless will remain. But the high standard of business integrity set by employers has impressed their foremen, while the sterling character of the foremen has in turn impressed the journeymen and apprentices. Add to this impressive lesson, the proud spectacle of machine, ink and paper makers and salesmen going up and down the land clothed in the unquestioned panoply of truth and veracity, scorning to utter or insinuate the slightest variation from actual facts even as a last resort to get an order, and we begin to understand where the credit belongs for the high character of the business.

Still, while all this is very fine, extremely edifying, one cannot help but consider how much more profitable the business would be if there were not quite so much conscience lying about loose in it. It is embarrassing, inconvenient, disgusting, to see a chance to work a fine little "gouge" on some "innocent," then have Conscience thrust his unwelcome proboscis into the affair and interfere with it; but, as before said, that is one of the disadvantages of the business. What a lot of profitable "snaps" there would be in the business were it not for those unaccommodating consciences! If, for instance, one of the thousands of composing-room foremen could lay aside his conscience (impossible, of course, but this is only supposing!) what an easy matter to turn the orders he controls to the dealer who substantially appreciates the favor—that's simple! Such a foreman would have a never-failing resource when he wanted a loan, and if he forgot to repay, the lender would know better than to say anything. As a matter of fact, he would probably tuck it on to the employers' bill, so the foreman need not worry about paying it back. Then such a foreman could run in an occasional job for a friend, "borrow" the stock and pocket the proceeds.

Or, if a stationery clerk of a big railroad corporation or business house could forget his conscience, what simpler than to connive with the printer to deliver short count or short weight and put the difference into the clerk's pocket. Of course, this never is done—perish the thought!—but you see how expensive a conscience is.

Or, if a schemer could, by any combination of circumstances (which, of course, never yet happened!) get in control of a big pressroom, what would be more natural than to make that press run best which was most profitable to the pressman? Every time a new press went in, the seller should appreciate the fact that it is at the mercy of the pressman and treat that always immaculate functionary accordingly. Press builders are robbers, anyway, and ought to disgorge a little to the pressman. Then the inks—"there's oiliness for you!" If Blank's salesman appreciates the sorrows of the poor, underpaid pressman, and knows how to skillfully apply a financial balm at every call, Blank's inks will work better than Blink's, and don't you forget it. A little judicious spoiling of work with Blink's ink and doing fine work with Blank's, would soon open up a mutually profitable side account between Blank's salesman and

the pressman. But the latter are too honest ever to dream of such a thing! Why, certainly.

Or, if a printing-office bookkeeper could so pervert his always frank, ingenuous nature as to resort to profitable schemes, many a dollar could be made on the side by adding it when footing the monthly statement. If a customer sees that his bills check up with the statement all right, he seldom stops to foot up the total. If he should do so and discover the fault, of course, it would easily pass for an error and could be corrected without suspicion. But those consciences!

Or, if a salesman only could lay aside his sterling integrity of character for a while, what slick little nets

outside the printing business, which is above and beyond all suspicion of the sort.

See how inconvenient is conscience! It doubtless promotes pious principles and is certainly a good thing for those who need it, but there would be more profit if there were not quite so much of it in the printing business.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

NO. IV.—BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

WE now come to the part of the work wherein the operation of making ready the cuts will be described, the preceding adaptation having well



ILLUSTRATION NO. I.

he could spread! The pressman, the foreman, perhaps even the manager, have a half holiday for the races — "There is an X, Johnny, take a skip out to the Derby and put 'er on a short horse!" If Johnny once takes the X, he is in the trap fast enough and the wily salesman can make up that X several times over. But conscience prevents any such schemes in connection with printing business, however they may flourish in other lines. Of course!

We have heard of business managers demanding a "bonus" from the manufacturer; we have heard of foremen holding out an itching palm for a susceptible "drummer" to cross; we have even heard of one partner asking for a side bite in a deal which his colleague would have to make up, but of course these cases were

prepared the reader for its introduction. It cannot but be observed by the readers of the trade journals that whenever an artist in wood engraving undertakes to extol his profession, that his laudation is calculated to push to the front rank the many who make a specialty of line engraving, and at a moment's notice he can give the name of his beau ideal of an artist, to whom he thinks the greatest credit should be given, as there are so few of them that he has not much difficulty in making a selection. Indeed, before the advent of process engraving, the limited number of wood engravers in the United States and Canada gave them such a monopoly of the business that the various publishers of the country were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for their work.

Since the discovery of the half-tone, it certainly has brought about a revolution in the art of pictorial illustration, and by it has been found the best and easiest means of reproducing engravings from canvas and from nature, and as the cost of production enters largely in almost every manufacturing enterprise, and printing being ranked as the foremost, it must be acknowledged that this art or process known as "half-tone" has thrown in the shade all the older systems of illustrating. It has lightened to a great extent the labors of the pressman who has made a specialty of illustrated, or as it is termed, cut printing, for in order to obtain the same results and have the woodcut

of the work. The philosophy of it is that the half-tone cut is the reproduction of a photograph. The gradation of high-lights to deep shadows are there in perfect detail. The work of the overlay is to avoid slurring from the shallowness of the etching. The plate is in fact made-ready in itself, therefore little shaving or paring of the edges of the overlay is required. Illustration No. 1 is that of an overlay in process of manufacture for a half-tone cut and a fac simile of one part of the overlay that will be used in order to more fully bring out the points of an illustration which will be shown later.

In this diagram is shown the heavy blacks, such as the trees, the approaches to the bridge and the shaded



ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

illustrations appear with good effects, it certainly causes the pressman a vastly greater amount of trouble than if the same had been produced from a half-tone plate.

Let us suppose, for instance, that we have before us an illustration produced by a wood engraver. We can readily follow the lines made by the engraver's tool when it was required to change from high-lights to deep blacks and to the faintest tints, which can be seen in almost every engraving. This work is supplemented by the pressman, who is required to shave or pare the edges of every piece of paper that will be required to enter into the manufacture of the overlay; but in the making of an overlay for a half-tone illustration no such trouble is needed and a less number of pieces is required, indeed anything like an overplus will tend to spoil the appearance

ground, which when the parts represented in this diagram are placed in their proper position causes these very objects to show much more prominently than they otherwise would.

As before explained, the necessity for the shaving or paring of the edges of an overlay having ceased since the introduction of the half-tone plate, it follows that the pressman can bring up his work to a much finer grade than he heretofore had been able to do.

To the uninitiated I propose, therefore, to explain the surest, the best, and the most effective manner of procedure in printing half-tone plates.

Illustration No. 2 shows the groundwork and also the lights and tints removed, the reason for which will be explained later, as here I desire to remark, that as the

various designs of printing machinery differ, just as various are the methods of pressmen who make a specialty of illustrated printing—in which so few excel. Some of the methods of the old-time pressmen, who made a specialty of overlay cutting and who were looked up to by the boys as beings exalted, may be appropriately explained here.

In the English method of cutting an overlay, some pressmen would not think of using any other paper than that known as India or Chinese and cutting from it all the shades and heavy blacks, and they would use no other kind in book illustrating; other pressmen, if they were working on an illustrated newspaper, would use only a cardboard overlay made out of what is called railroad card, a material which can be removed in layers either in one or five thicknesses, and this system gives the cutter a wide field in which to cut away the various shades not necessary in illustrating the subject to be printed; there are other pressmen who would use three or four thicknesses of the paper on which the printing was to be done. But all these systems of overlay manufacture have become obsolete since the introduction of the half-tone for illustrated printing.

(To be continued.)

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. V.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

UNDERLAYING.

THE make-ready with paper should not be commenced until all parts of the form, and those of the press, no matter of what pattern, have been definitely regulated. The make-ready is divided into two different parts, that underneath and that from above. The make-ready underneath has for its object to bring all parts of the form to the normal height of the type, not only by raising what is too low, but by trimming down what is too high. This operation, as is well known, dispenses with the make-ready from above for a great deal of ordinary work, and is the only unavoidable procedure in all impressions. In both cases less should be done than the exigencies of the defects seem to require, as, ordinarily, they are more apparent than real, and by adding a piece of paper to one point the packing of the other parts is supported, while the point receiving the extra charge is crushed. The result is the same in an inverse sense, in the case of cutting. From these double actions it follows that for both below and above the make-ready sheet is too thick and the under and over laying too heavy. In order to see the good and bad effects of this work, two proofs should be taken for each stage of the make-ready; one to be cut and to receive the charges, the other to serve as a witness to the proof following. By comparing the two impressions it is easy to see if too much or too little has been done or if the work has been done wrong. There is no better guide, on any kind of press, for the use of the pressman or conductor.

The work underneath differs from that of above in one point: The cutting should be heavier than the

excess of pressure, and the overlaying lighter than the weaknesses. The metal cannot be raised or lowered abruptly; it yields at a distance proportionate to its thickness and the pressure which it bears. With ordinary cuts a cutting of from one-half to one centimeter is necessary, according as the type needs more or less pressure. On rotary machines, where cuts are nearly always heavy, the difference in proportion between defects and the corrections in the make-ready should be far greater than in ordinary cuts—from four to ten centimeters, according to the amount of pressure needed by engraving or text. In this, as in all parts of the make-ready, is shown the value of the double proofsheets, which forms a precious element in verifying and comparing one stage of the work with the preceding one. Under blocks of every kind the make-ready should be of the most complete, summary character, and especially so in the case of cylinder presses. With presses of flat bed everything must be absolutely plumb. Whatever parts of the form are not perfect will descend and rise at each passage of the cylinder, often carrying with it letters, furniture, all that is tied together in the same locking. It is impossible to obtain a good impression if a single cut does not rest squarely on the bed.

The underlaying must reach completely to the edges of cuts. This necessity to preserve the level should also restrain as much as possible the use of paste under wooden blocks, which swell from the humidity and lose their level. The most practical way is never to use paste in the center, but only on the corners, and then sparingly. In this way the inconveniences are reduced to a minimum. On the hand press and other machines with platens, where the pressure takes place over the entire surface at the same time, the plumb may, to a certain degree, be neglected; but for these presses, as for all others, it is preferable to do the make-ready between the block and the cut, even if only to operate less summarily, and obtain all that the work from below is able to accomplish.

METHOD OF PLACING MAKE-READY ON HAND PRESS.

For ordinary work on a perfect press a single thickness of silk paper is sufficient to correct any defects of the whole. In this case the bit of paper may be pasted on the margin, and there is no difficulty in properly placing it, the impression showing the location of the defect. Where there is any cutting or overlaying, no matter how small, shrinking of the edges will follow if the whole is not pasted completely. To avoid these accidents and such others as arise from the pasting, the make-ready should always be put in the tympan. To place it there with exactitude, points are made with a pin or bodkin through the whole, silk or parchment, margin and frisket, immediately after the impression of the make-ready sheet. These holes, while invisible in silk, are often so multiplied in parchment that they lead to errors.

(To be continued.)

THE OLD CLUB OFFER WITHDRAWN!

Important Notice!



WE beg leave to notify our patrons that the rate of \$1.50 to clubs of six or more subscribers is withdrawn, to take effect May 31, 1892, and the price of \$2.00 per year, or \$1.00 for six months, will be charged in every case. No subscription will be received at this office after above date at a less rate than \$2.00 per year, either in clubs or by the single subscription.

Our subscription list has increased rapidly during the past year, which fact satisfies us that the many improvements and added attractions in our journal are highly appreciated by our readers, but the greatly increased cost of production and other expenses incurred in placing our magazine in the hands of everyone desiring to see it, has made this necessary.

In lieu of the Club Rate Offer, therefore, we will be prepared shortly to announce

A LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO THOSE SECURING NEW SUBSCRIBERS, OR CLUBS OF
OLD SUBSCRIBERS,

that will meet the approval of every admirer of THE INLAND PRINTER.

If you desire to organize a club *at the old rate*, go to work at once and send it in before the time set for the discontinuance of the \$1.50 rate. But two months lie before you; take advantage of them!

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., PUBLISHERS,

... CHICAGO.

THE OLD CLUB OFFER WITHDRAWN!



AT THE SHRINE OF VENUS.

Direct reproduction of photograph by half-tone process, by J. MANZ & Co., 107 Madison street, Chicago.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.
[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, APRIL, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

THE CHICAGO PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOR the purpose of inducing a better acquaintance among the publishers of class publications of Chicago the banquet given under the auspices of the Chicago Publishers' Association at the Hotel Richelieu on the evening of March 12 was a decided success. Much enthusiasm was manifested and the speeches and discussions were replete with valuable suggestions. The varied experiences in the methods adopted for securing advertising and subscriptions were somewhat contradictory, as might be expected from the difference in the clientèle with which the publications represented have to do. The association has a large contract on its hands in the settlement of the question of second class matter, but the question is being grappled with in so close a manner that it will be of material assistance to the postoffice department. In another part of this journal is given a synopsis of the proceedings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE painstaking and indefatigable editor of the *Dial* has given in the March number of his invaluable journal an exhaustive list of announcements of spring publications. These announcements furnish food worthy of deliberate consideration. They show unmistakably the trend of modern thought and progress. The list is too comprehensive for treatment in detail in an editorial note, as it embraces over three hundred titles, among which we find in the department of history eleven out of seventeen devoted to America or American subjects, and fully half of those in the department of biography and memoirs also devoted to American subjects. In the department of poetry there are few important announcements, the more noteworthy being reissues in new dresses of volumes by William Morris, Walt Whitman, and George Meredith, and a new translation of the Odes and Epodes of Horace. The department of fiction embraces over fifty titles, while the writers on theology and religion have been only a little more than half as industrious. The editor of the *Dial* deserves the thanks not only of the publishers but of all busy workers in the various fields of literature, science and education for his enterprise in presenting such a complete survey of what is doing in the publishing world.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

SINCE the announcement in the daily press last month that the long-talked-of combination of typefounders had been consummated, numerous letters have been received at this office from employing printers in which the fear is expressed that the combination will be detrimental to their interests. This anxiety is perhaps natural enough, but it is anxiety previous to inquiry and investigation. The foundries in the combine are reticent as to the progress and development of the operations of the association beyond expatiating on the benefits to accrue to the printers from its incorporation, but this does not soothe the feeling of uneasiness that prevails. Much of this feeling was expressed in a well-written article on page 722 of the May issue of this journal in 1891, the leading idea in which was a depreciation of the typefounding industry in America being dominated by British capital and British brains. The benefit of bringing under one corporate ownership all the typefoundries of the United States, it was stated, would consist in a simplification of business whereby production would be governed and expenses reduced in the aggregate, but that the greatest item of economy would be found in contracting the output of individual foundries or confining each to certain special lines. Two or three good series of old style and modern would be standard, and could be purchased from any branch of the corporation in the United States, and by this method, said the writer, sorts of every description could be kept in stock in large quantities, and be a great convenience to printers.

To these anticipated advantages we might add, for the purpose of a disinterested review of the situation,

that the present method of extending credit to irresponsible parties so perniciously common at the present time might be controlled. It also might not be considered advisable as good policy to carry on the business of an inextricably involved debtor and compete actively with the patrons of the typefoundry branch, as is the custom at present with some foundries. It might prevent the fluctuation of prices of type, so that an employing printer might have an approximate idea of the value of his plant, though it might not govern the practice of charging the cash customer the full rate, and giving the long-time man a cut price.

If the monopoly, combine, trust or association becomes oppressive, it may be possible to establish other foundries despite the "enormous cost of the plant, and the extremely low profits." Organization is applicable to all industries, and the Typothetae might find it expedient to devise means of procuring type supplies at a moderate rate. An effectual check might be thus placed upon exorbitant prices.

If the American Typefounders' Company controls that fluctuation in prices which has been a menace to employing printers of late years, and governs the matter of credits on business principles instead of financially cutting its own throat and that of its customers by helping incompetent and irresponsible persons to lower the character as well as the prices of printing, it will be welcomed as a benefit to both employing and journeymen printers; but should its procedure be such as to in any great degree interfere with the prosperity of the printing trade, it would be only self-destructive.

THE LESSON OF THE PRINTERS' HOME.

AT Colorado Springs there now stands ready to be dedicated in May of the present year a monument to private generosity and to organized trades unionism. The Printers' Home is in no sense a charitable institution, for in it each member of the Typographical Union has a vested right and a voice in the conduct of its affairs. It is an asylum provided against the vicissitudes of fortune, when sickness or old age have destroyed the earning power of the printer. The enthusiasm and energy manifested in raising the funds and in building this magnificent institution is an indication of what may yet be accomplished by the adoption of methods that will render the Typographical Union desirable to every printer and that will prove to the employing printer that the union card is a certificate of competency and ability to earn the minimum living wages of the union scale. The methods we urge are education and technical training. It is but fair to say that if journeymen printers and pressmen seem apathetic on these subjects, the employing printers are indifferent; but in this matter it is not to be expected that the union can depend on any other than its own exertions.

At Philadelphia a few enthusiastic pressmen and printers are trying to gain a foothold for a technical night-school, despite the lack of interest in their own ranks and the desire of employers to dominate in the

affairs of the school when their assistance was asked to put the scheme on a successful basis.

"United to support, not combined to injure," is a grand motto in its full significance, and how very significant it is when emphasized by the crystallization of its principles in the Printers' Home. How disappointing, therefore, is it to those of the craft who anticipated that the typographical union of New York would set the example by starting a school to teach machine composition, to learn that the project has been defeated. The lesson that the Printers' Home teaches is that to gain something a sacrifice must be made. The printers of the United States have each paid their quota of the funds for building the Home. Not, we are assured, because anyone anticipated having to ultimately take advantage of its benefits, but from loyalty to the union and a conviction of the benefit of the Home to the craft; and yet in the unsettled state of affairs resulting from the introduction of typesetting machines, the proposition put to the membership of the New York union, to permit members to work for a less price than the scale for a limited time while learning to work the machines, was defeated. The lack of confidence in its own membership, of which this action is evidence, is the most depressing feature in union politics, especially when it attacks those who have spent their time and talent in the service of their fellows. It would, we are assured, be a surprise to the membership of the colossal International Union if the vital number who attend the meetings regularly could be given. The paying of dues is the least duty; the presence of each member and the careful study of each question and conscientious voting is the whole duty, for the negative support of any movement is far more deadly to its success than active opposition. It kills enthusiasm, the life of all beneficial measures. Let the Printers' Home stand as an object lesson of what can be done by organized effort and enthusiasm, and let each local union have its class room and library, for by such means will its membership be enlarged and its benefits made strikingly apparent. Such a reform of present methods can be made at little expense.

A CHICAGO POET AND HIS FAMILY.

THIS issue of THE INLAND PRINTER contains a "symposium" on Mr. Eugene Field, the Chicago poet and humorist. It seems only proper that the head of the "House of Field" should receive some notice when other members of the family are receiving so much attention from our esteemed contemporaries. Mrs. Field, and "Trotty," and "Daisy," and "Pinny" have been very handsomely "written up" by Mr. John Ballantyne in the Easter number of *The Ladies' Home Journal*. But incidentally Mr. Ballantyne gives also another picture of the man who would "try the patience of Job," and at the same time writes thus of his wife:

"You are as fair and sweet and tender,
Dear brown-eyed little sweetheart mine!
As when, a callow youth and slender,
I asked to be your valentine."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

BY S. K. PARKER.

REQUESTS have reached THE INLAND PRINTER from apprentices that a department be established in its columns for their benefit. Just in what direction or in what branch the inquirers desire information has not so far been indicated; but as in the experience of the writer there are several things in which apprentices (and also some journeymen) *do* need enlightenment—or at least to have their importance more strongly impressed upon their minds, these few remarks are ventured.

In his laudable ambition to become what is termed a progressive workman, particularly in the job branch, the apprentice is apt to lose sight of the necessity of grounding himself in the rudimentary principles—the very a b c—of the art, not realizing that they are as essential to the successful job compositor as in book-work. The result of this is apparent in the work of the average job or book compositor. Take up a proof of a circular from the job department, or a galley from the book department, and the same deficiency often appears in both cases, namely, lack of proper attention to the spacing. The book compositor will attempt to justify his neglect on the score of the low price of composition, and the job compositor will claim he is too much rushed, that the job is in too great a hurry to allow proper spacing to be done.

Now, it really takes but little, if any, longer time, to do good spacing than it does to make pigeonholes and crevices, if hand and eye have been properly trained during apprenticeship, and if the proper complement of spaces is at hand with which to work, for of course good spacing cannot be performed without the wherewithal to do it.

One of the oldest axioms of the printers' craft is that even spacing is the criterion of a good printer, and it is in this particular that the education of the beginner is often neglected. He is allowed to scratch along and "catch on" as best he may during his first few months at case, and habits are contracted which stick to him during his whole career as a printer.

On pages 121, 122 and 123 of "MacKellar's American Printer" will be found some excellent advice to apprentices in relation to composition, and in the direct line of the subject under consideration a line or two from it is worth quoting: "In thus spacing out the line, the blanks between the words must be so graduated that, when the matter is printed, *all the words will appear at equal distances apart.*" (The italics are mine.) In knowing how to accomplish this result without undue loss of time lies the foundation of the whole matter.

When the end of the line is reached in composition, the first item for judgment is whether to drive out, get in, or divide, as the case may be. This will be governed by other circumstances, namely, whether the matter be solid or leaded; whether in case of a division, it be a good one or otherwise, etc.

Having decided what is best to do, the training

consists in glancing at the whole line and determining approximately, with swift judgment, what amount of space between each word will be required to be added or subtracted, and at the same time make even spacing. Then let this judgment be modified by the conformation of the letters that begin and end adjacent words. Don't chuck in your spaces at random. The straight-up-and-down letters, like d and b, q and p, technically termed ascenders and descenders, and kerned letters, like f and j, require more space than round-shaped letters, or such letters as v and w. Allowance should also be made for periods and commas, especially those cast on a 3-to-em body, or thick space, as they usually have a shoulder on their right-hand side.

Bear in mind that two 5-em spaces are next greater thickness than the 3-em; the next degree of enlargement will be a 5-em and a 4-em; then the en quad; a 3-em and a 5-em; a 3-em and a 4-em; two 3-em spaces; an en quad and a 5-em; an en and a 4-em; an en and a 3-em; an en and two 5-em spaces, etc.

It is essential that the respective sizes of spaces should be carefully assorted in distribution, and to accomplish this is also a portion of the requisite training.

By keeping the combinations of the different sizes of spaces well in mind and studying the effects of the different shapes of the letters when they come together at the beginning and ending of words, the desired result, namely, *apparently* even spacing can be secured. The degree of nicety to which this should be carried will, of course, be governed somewhat by the character of the work. The larger the type the greater the attention which will be demanded.

These principles will be equally applicable to job-work. Round and extended letters will require an increase of space between the words in proportion as they are fatter than the regular roman. Display lines that are cardboarded or spaced between the letters of a word will require a proportionate increase of space between the words. Condensed letters demand less space between the words than a regular roman. Script requires, as a rule, but little space, and often it is necessary to leave it out entirely.

In short, the rules above outlined will apply in every department of printing (outside of newspaper work)—in straight composition, and in jobwork from a visiting card to a poster. The trained compositor will know as if by instinct when to modify or make exception to a rule.

Another point which I will speak of is that of *clean proofs*. This can very largely be secured by attention to a simple rule which will go hand in hand with even spacing—killing two birds with one stone, as it were—namely, when looking over the line to determine your spacing, also *read the line*, and correct whatever errors you discover before justification. This plan is much better than that of reading the stick, as you thereby save a rejustification which you have to do in case of an error in the stick.

The formation of these habits will be slow and tedious, perhaps, but once acquired they will be as

second nature, and you will be a thousandfold compensated in the increased length of your string, by reason of the pleasure you will have of seeing others correct the few errors you may make, as the galleys will not be passed to you; in addition, you will have the pride a good workman will feel in the knowledge that his work is of the best. There will also be an increased demand for your services, insuring steady work when others may be laid off.

Another pointer: Read your copy well in advance of composition, and get as far as possible the sense of each sentence. This will assist you in deciphering bad manuscript and in punctuating correctly.

To the older heads in the business this subject may seem somewhat ancient; but, like the "old, old story" of the tender passion, it is to the rising generation ever new. On the shelves of the bookseller will be found today as numerous as ever the a-b-c books and the Mother Goose legends of our childhood, which should be to us a reminder of the fact that new disciples of the art preservative are continually being added to our ranks, enlarging them and filling the gaps created by the insatiate reaper, Death. And these new recruits need just the same instruction and kindly helping hand that we were glad to receive in our early struggles.

To the apprentice I would further say: If you are so fortunate as to be placed in the same alley with an old printer, treat him with respect and cultivate friendly feelings toward him, for from him you can learn more and learn it better than from all the text books you may have at command.

The writer remembers as though it were but yesterday, when, thirty years or so ago, rolling at hand-press for an old printer, after a short, wordy passage-at-arms between us, he started to go behind the press to inflict chastisement for impertinence. As he moved the tympan the frisket was released from its moorings aloft and came down with a thud on his bald pate. The current of his thoughts was speedily turned in another direction, and his quick temper was as quickly cooled. We have always since been the best of friends. Boys, keep friends with the old-time printer — *it will pay*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHAT ARE YOUR PROFITS?

BY F. W. THOMAS, TOLEDO.

IT is safe to state that comparatively few printers owning moderate sized offices have any definite method of ascertaining their monthly profits. In fact, in quite an extended acquaintance, personally and by correspondence, I have never found one who knew, even to a reasonable degree of certainty, what he was making.

The strongest argument in favor of accurate knowledge in this respect is, that *a lack of definite knowledge tends to produce an exaggerated idea of your profits, and an exaggerated idea of your profits tends to closer figuring and lower prices.*

It therefore follows that the printer who knows what he is making will also know how he should figure, and

consequently will realize a greater profit from his business. Some printers think that it does not pay to calculate profits, arguing that while they were calculating they might have done a job, and thus really have earned more. This fallacious idea is effectively answered by the above argument. Too many printers are already deluding themselves with the fancy that they are making money simply because they are working hard. Their continual "hard-up" condition should have shown them their error long since. They, however, charge it all to "slow collections" and grumble on.

A few less hours of labor and a few more hours of thinking would help the printing business amazingly. Calculate the cost of printing. Decide what you ought to make — what you must make — and fix your prices accordingly. How can this be done? The following is a plan I have used for nearly four years, and can recommend it as practical, effective, and as near absolute exactness as it can be made without becoming too complicated.

In the first place I use the job envelope system which has been so often amplified in THE INLAND PRINTER that it is hardly necessary to make any further explanation than simply that each job has an envelope on which is written every item entering into its cost and price. At the end of each month these envelopes, having been carefully revised and corrected, are posted into a job book — also familiar to most printers. Each job is given a line, and the cost of stock entered in one column, the miscellaneous items of cost in another, and the total price charged in the last. The envelopes are sorted so that all of each customer's jobs come together in the book. This saves considerable time in referring to them. It is readily seen that the totals of each of these three columns for the month gives your total cost of stock, total miscellaneous items and total volume of business.

Next should be the expense book, which may be a common cash book. Into each month's expense account should be entered rent, fuel, cost of power, light, gasoline, ink, coal oil, wages, spoiled stock, tympan paper, twine, machine oil, sharpening cutter knife, repairs to machinery, advertising, postage, cost of stock used in printing done for the office, and the thousand and one other items of general expense.

A cash account should of course be kept and balanced every night. A good rule to follow is to be sure that every penny of expenditure is charged either on some job envelope or in the expense account, otherwise your profits will appear that much larger than they really are.

For keeping customers' accounts and for the obtaining of such other statistics as it will later appear are needed, I use an original book, illustrated herewith, which largely explains itself. It is to me a most valuable book. Every job or every set of jobs for the same customer has a bill, and the items of the bill are repeated on the stub. The purchaser's name and the full amount of the bill are also written on the slip

between the two. When the bill is torn out this slip is left attached to the stub. When the customer pays the bill the stub is readily placed by the duplicate number, and this narrow slip is torn off and put in the cash drawer with the money. It will readily be seen that if the slip is not torn off the cash account will not balance, and consequently it is almost impossible to receive money without properly crediting it. The comparison between the labor of tearing off these slips and that of keeping ledger accounts with each customer need hardly be made. The stubs continually in sight are a constant incentive to crowd the collections.

It will also be readily seen that by adding together the totals of all bills from the first of one month to the first of the next, the sum should be the entire amount of business done, and should agree with the total shown by the job book already mentioned. Also, the sum of

reference, but I have thought it best to give here the very shortest possible method. The item of wear and tear is calculated on a basis of ten per cent of the value of the plant per year.

There is another method of obtaining profits which is practical for offices which carry but little stock, and, therefore, have not much to inventory. It consists in drawing off an exact financial statement on the first of each month—in other words, counting what you have got, and by comparing with what you had on the first of the month previous, the difference, plus what you have drawn out for yourself, is manifestly your profits. By keeping the books as outlined above it is very easy to make this second calculation, and it is a good way to prove the correctness of the other method.

It is necessary to have a book in which is entered on the first of each month a list of all accounts payable and

March 5, 1892		No. 698		Toledo, Ohio, March 5th, 1892	
To Paragon Refining Co.		No. 698		Paragon Refining Co.	
City.		City.		City.	
Remarks		DEBTOR TO		John Jones & Company,	
		FINE COMMERCIAL, SOCIETY AND COLOR PRINTING,		241 West Superior Street.	
		TERMS CASH.		PHONE 848.	
1000 Billheads,	3 00	Mar. 5	1000 Billheads, in pads,	3 00	
2000 Ena.	4 50		2000 Envelopes,	4 50	7 50
	7 50				

THIS BILL IS NOT YET PAID.
Paragon Refining Co., \$7.50

the stubs from which the extra slip has been torn will give the amount of cash business done during the month, and the sum of the slips not torn off will give the amount of all outstanding accounts receivable. Having shown how these various results are to be obtained, it now remains to explain their use, which can probably be best done by an actual example.

Suppose John Jones has a printing office worth \$2,500, doing a monthly business of \$1,000. His monthly balance will look about like this:

Total amount of business done	\$1,000.00
Total cost of stock	\$300.00
Total miscellaneous, binding, etc.	75.00
Total expense account	350.00
Lost accounts	15.00
Wear and tear	20.00
	760.00
Net profits	\$240.00

Some might prefer to be more elaborate and keep the hours of labor, ink, etc., by themselves for ready

their amount. The financial statement should then be drawn up in this way:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT		
OF		
JOHN JONES, PRINTER, MARCH 1, 1892.		
<i>Assets.</i>		
Office inventoried February 1, 1892	\$2,500.00	
Additions made to plant in February	35.25	
Value of paper stock	100.00	
Total amount of good accounts receivable	815.75	
Cash on hand and in bank	135.35	
		\$3,586.35
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Outstanding notes or other indebtedness	\$500.00	
Total accounts payable	675.85	
Wear and tear for February	20.00	
		1,195.85
Total net worth March 1, 1892		2,390.50
Total net worth February 1, 1892		2,275.50
Net gain for February over and above personal expenses		\$115.00
Drawn out for personal expenses		125.00
Actual profits		\$240.00

The following statistics can also readily be obtained, and should be kept with the monthly statement :

Cash business done during the month.

Cash on hand on the first day of the month.

Estimated income for the coming month. Estimated outgo for the coming month.

List of new material added during the month.

By comparing these figures month by month and year by year, interesting facts are to be gleaned.

John Jones finds his profits to have been 24 per cent. By separating the pay-roll from his expense account he finds \$200 to have been paid out for labor and \$100 for miscellaneous expense. He therefore knows that if the labor on a certain job cost \$10, it is a fair average to charge \$5 of miscellaneous expense to that job. He knows that it cost him just a little over \$11.50 per day to run his office, and that if he expects to make \$200 per month he must turn out an average of between \$19 and \$20 worth of work (not counting stock) daily.

Now, John Jones, having an intelligent knowledge of these facts, can plan his business, arrange his force of help, limit his expense account and fix his prices with an amount of accuracy and success which can come only from certain knowledge, and which his hard-working but never-thinking competitors cannot command.

Every printer works under different conditions as regards facilities and expenses, and each one should work out these figures for his own business, and not rely on what so-and-so says somebody else will do a job for. In other words,

Do your own thinking.

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ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. IV.—BY CONRAD LUTZ.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

RECEPTIONS which are frequently given on a date annually corresponding to the date of marriage, state the number of years that have passed since the ceremony, namely, second or third or sixth, etc., and some that have special importance, are as follows :

First.....	PAPER
Fifth.....	WOODEN
Tenth.....	TIN
Twelfth.....	LEATHER
Fifteenth.....	CRYSTAL
Twentieth.....	CHINA
Twenty-fifth.....	SILVER
Thirtieth.....	IVORY
Thirty-fifth.....	LINEN
Fortieth.....	WOOLEN
Forty-fifth.....	SILK
Fiftieth.....	GOLDEN
Seventy-fifth.....	DIAMOND

Such invitations are uniformly printed or engraved in plain script, on the regulation square card or note

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sheet. The material indicating the anniversary is no longer used.

SILVER WEDDINGS.

The silver wedding celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary, and the invitations should be issued on the finest white note paper. It is still customary to engrave and print in silver, some using that metal only on the date at the head of the sheet.

The appropriate form is :

1866.

1891.

*Mr. and Mrs. John Jones
request the pleasure of your presence
at the twenty-fifth Anniversary
of their marriage,
on Monday evening, June first,
at eight o'clock,*

*R. S. V. P.
or better,*

(The favor of an early reply is requested.)

535 Grand Avenue.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS.

The golden wedding is the fiftieth anniversary, and the invitations are issued on the finest wedding note paper, engraved either in gold entirely or in black with gold date. The form of the silver wedding pertains also to that of the gold.

"No gifts" or "No presents" are now usually printed on the invitation both for golden and silver wedding anniversaries. A card is sometimes, though rarely, inclosed, stating the fact, it being considered best form to entirely prohibit gifts, thus placing all guests on an equal footing.

Anniversary wedding gifts to silver and golden weddings are not expected from other than members of the family or circle of intimate friends.

CHILDREN'S INVITATIONS.

The invitations to a children's party may be engraved or printed upon the special juvenile stationery, now made with little Kate Greenaway figures or similar designs in bright colors on the top or corners of the dainty note sheet. Square cards are also used, and a fine script. For a formal occasion a miniature copy of the style in vogue in society may always be used.

A correct form is :

*Miss Fannie Rogers
requests the pleasure of your presence
Thursday evening, November nineteenth,
from four until nine o'clock.*

R. S. V. P.

1141 North Third Street.

If formality is dispensed with, and such is painful when too much accentuated in children, the parents may use the following :

*Master Harry Bingham
will be pleased to see you on
Monday evening
from three until nine o'clock.*

Please answer.

Prospect Hill.

BIRTHDAY INVITATIONS.

Form for parent's invitation :

*Mr. and Mrs. Horace Shaw
request the pleasure of your company at
the Celebration of their son's Majority
Wednesday evening, February ninth,
at eight o'clock.*

An early answer is requested.

53 Garden Street.

The following form may be used where the invitation is personally extended :

*Mr. Samuel E. Flynn
requests the pleasure of your company
at the
celebration of his sixteenth birthday,
Wednesday evening, June first,
at eight o'clock.*

R. S. V. P.

2869 Second Street.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INFLUENCE OF COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

BY BURTON H. ALBEE.

A SUBJECT as broad as civilization and as prolific of discussion as any ever propounded by human being. The country newspaper, the greatest of all the educators of the people; the only thing which comes from a printing press that is read through from first to last line by anyone but the proofreader; the only printed publication which goes into the families alike of the rich and poor, the scholar and the ignoramus, the poet, the workingman, the sage, the fool. In short, the mightiest force of civilization the sun has ever shone upon.

Some city man will want to take issue with me and say that the city paper has a larger circulation and wields a more powerful and lasting influence. Specification is harder than mere statement, and it would be impossible for any city-bred newspaper man to understand fully the wonderful influence and power which is wielded so conscientiously by the country press as it exists throughout the United States today. In no other country is it so powerful. Among no other nation is it so well supported. With no other people has grown up such an institution with the growth of the country from the very foundation of its government, and it is safe to say that no other nationality under the skies could so well appreciate and support a country press.

There are many causes that have tended to develop the country press. Some of them are rooted deep in the institutions of the nation, others are the outcome of peculiar environments; and still others are the result of a different national organization from that possessed by any other people on earth.

The most important is the universal diffusion of knowledge and education. Without these there would be no call for papers, because the people could not read and understand them. It needs an intellectual people to utilize the productions of the intellects of others. This is not a condition of the average workingman in almost any other country in the world. Take England for example: The average man will scarcely believe anything printed outside the great cities, and the London *Times* sets the pace for all the newspaper work of the island. In France it is the *Petit Journal*. Every day it goes all over the republic and carries its news (?) to the remotest parts of the land. The result is the logical outcome of such a state of affairs. The *Petit Journal* is the one great paper of the nation and leads in the statement of the political questions of the day.

Such a thing is impossible with us, even with our greatest papers. New York has numerous great papers which really smell of news. Yet none of them are accepted as the official mouthpiece of the government and no person relies on one, merely, for the news. It takes two or more dailies if one wishes to get all the news of the day. One party colors its news one way, and one must needs read the opposition papers to get their side of the discussion. This is true everywhere, not less true in the United States than anywhere else, too. But the fact of the existence of such a condition illustrates the point I wish to make, and that is that no city paper can truthfully claim to lead public sentiment, in the sense in which the country press leads it, even though its circulation be the largest in the city, with a neighbor just across the way whose circulation is larger than any other in the land.

One lack of influence of the city press, in the relation that the London *Times* or the *Petit Journal* is influential, is due to the fact that the United States has no capital, in the meaning of the term in the old world. London is the seat of English government, the center of literature and art of the kingdom, and the home of all the great men of the nation at least a part of the year. The same is true of Paris and Berlin. Everything national is centralized in a true capital of the country. Such a thing would be impossible here. In fact, if one were to ask the question "What is the capital of this country in the sense that capital is understood in Europe?" probably no two persons would answer it alike. A number of different cities have nearly all the essentials of such capitals, yet lack in one or more particulars. For instance: New York is unquestionably the commercial capital, but it lacks the seat of government and may not yet be called the center of literature and art. Washington has the government, but lacks all else. Boston has the literature and art, but is wanting in all

other points. London, Paris, Berlin consolidate them all in one city, and make of it truly a capital. Naturally, the city press of such a center would be all that the people would reasonably require, and the country press would hardly be more than a mere hanger-on about the skirts of the great publications emanating from the capital.

This scattering of the capital around the country piecemeal is what gives the United States such a great advantage in democratic government. If all were consolidated in one place the outcome would be similar to what it is in the old world. Now, more than one center has opportunity to become powerful in one way or another. Thus is given a chance for the country press to become great.

City paragraphers have always poked more or less fun at the country press. They have told us of the fact that the Jonesville *Juniper* states in this week's issue that Jared Sparks is shingling his barn. Or that Jeremiah Stebbins is putting a new fence around his garden patch. All this is funny, to be sure. But it is more than likely that this selfsame paragrapher had a copy of the paper securely buttoned in his coat where none other could get at the precious bundle, and that as soon as said paragrapher arrived at home he removed the wrapper reverently, almost, and sat down to read the paper from first to last word. Why? Because it told him of the doings of the friends at home. The same gentlemen so ruthlessly scored in the paragraph were old boyhood friends, and it was of immense importance to him about the barns and fences. Had he not played "I spy" in the barn, hours and hours, with boys who were scattered all over the broad land or quietly sleeping in that shaded churchyard on the hillside? Were not Tom and Andy and Joe and Harry all reading that same paper that night in exactly the same way? Did not the announcement that Jem Smith had a son bring out a letter of congratulation the next morning? Did not the two-line notice in the obituary column that Aunt Lucy Woods had gone to her last home bring tears to the eyes of all these readers? And so on. The story is the same. No city paper arouses half so much interest in the minds, even of the workers themselves, as the little folio sheet from the old home with two columns of locals and the rest advertising and town correspondence. Go into a New York horse car the last of the week. The great dailies lie on the floor, while the hurried business man is eagerly perusing the little paper he carefully put in his pocket from the noon mail. A city editor would feel a lightness he does not now if he could know that his paper was read half as faithfully. He has to put in a vast amount to interest the number of purchasers required to support his great paper. The country editor prints his home news and tells of the probable influence of possible government actions on his territory, and the people are led by his statements to adopt this or that policy, as he suggests. Even the editor himself may not know this, but a table of governmental changes and new laws which have been passed in

the past few years, now before the writer, proves this statement almost without qualification.

Do you doubt the power of the country press? Let me cite an example: A small village was situated some distance from a railroad. It had almost unlimited water power and other facilities for manufacturing, but transportation charges to the nearest railroad station were too much to warrant any industry settling there. The local correspondent of a paper published six miles or more away was a bright young fellow, and much interested in commercial problems and possible future development of his territory. With that end in view he looked over the ground and decided that a railroad could be built in a certain place which would connect his village with the outside world and at the same time develop resources which few believed existed. He began the agitation of the subject through the columns of his paper and kept at it. He continued his work until other country papers looked into the matter, found it feasible, and the result is that the survey for a road is made and the work will begin as soon as the ground can be worked. Not one dollar could have been raised if the country press had not agitated the question as it did, and the village would today be no nearer the outer world than it has been for generations. The city press has less influence over the territory where it circulates.

This is only one of scores of similar cases where the country press has made and unmade commercial centers when even the city press took opposite grounds. It is proof positive of my statements before made, that the power of the country press is larger, more extensive and far-reaching in its effects than the blanket sheets of the great cities.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE OLD HAND PRESS.

BY NIXON WATERMAN.

I love to haunt the pressroom of a modern city sheet,
And watch the busy wheels go round, as, folded trim and neat,
The perfect papers, finished by some mystic force it seems,—
So strangely hidden is their course—pour out in endless streams.
But as I stand amid the scene my thoughts will often fly
Far back to a little printing shop in village quaint, where I,
A printer's devil, dreaming of future great success,
On Thursday afternoons would ink the old hand press.

In that far time and place 'twas not our fortune to enjoy
Self-inking presses, but we had a real self-inking boy,
And I recall how men who worked the old press would oppose
My stopping in my task, to ink some other fellow's nose.
On every pressday afternoon, the farmers, in a knot,
With others, used to wait around to get their news "red hot";
The story of their simple lives, their joy, and their distress,
Was in that paper printed on the old hand press.

O mighty flying cylinders! move onward in your might,
And let the torch of learning spread abroad its blessed light;
It has been truly spoken that one little drop of ink
Falling, like dew, upon a thought, can make the millions think.
'Tis recollection's subtle force that prompts us to imbue
Old things with grace, "'tis distance lends enchantment to the
view."

The newer ways are better, yet at times I must confess
I'd like to toil once more beside the old hand press.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EUGENE FIELD.

HOW tenderly Mr. Stedman speaks of the troubadours who are singing for us now; whose names are familiar; who trill and twitter in the magazines, and in tasteful and delicate volumes which seem to tempt the stream of time to suffer such light and graceful barks to slip along unnoted to future ages. But the kindly critic's tone forecasts the fate of the sparkling ventures. Moore tells us of the Indian maids upon the banks of the Ganges who light a tiny taper, and on a frail little chip, set it afloat upon the river. It twinkles and dwindles, and flashes and expires. Mr. Stedman watches the minor poets trimming their tapers, and carefully launching their chips upon the brimming river. 'Pleasant journey,' he cries cheerily from the shore.

'Pleasant journey.' . . . But there is a wistful something in his tone that betrays a consciousness of the swift extinction of that pretty, perfumed, flickering flame." It is Mr. George William Curtis who is speaking, and there is a gentle pathos in what he says.

But still the warblers come. In some of the new arrivals, one may detect a stray note now and again that is a pleasing variation of an old theme, perhaps an occasional note that has some new music in it. Mayhap it is only

"A sweet, sad air that languishes and sighs,
And keeps its secret charm for me alone."

The air is full of song-birds, but rarely is it conceded that any late arrival brings a message absolutely new to the world. Perfection of form and perfection of lyrical quality — this, it seems, is what we are striving for. The evolution of a lyric cannot be without interest to readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, especially if that lyric happens to be such a one as is pictured on the opposite page, "Nightfall in Dordrecht," or the still more familiar lullaby, "Wynken, Blynken and Nod." To a friend in the country Mr. Eugene Field wrote, in March, 1889, "How do you like the lullabies? My favorite is to appear in the morning, the Dutch. 'Twas the hardest of the lot, because I had to choose a homely theme and treat it fancifully and simply. The Japanese was quickly done, and I made no copy of the Norse — wrote it in fifteen minutes. My first attempt at the Dutch I rejected, yet in this stanza there is a couplet I hate to lose:

"So, sweet little tulip, shut thine eyes,
And into thy slumbers sink,
While the old mill buffets the frowning skies
And scolds at the stars that wink."

"The quaint humor in this fancy is strengthened by a previous stanza which tells of the squeaking and the creaking of the old mill's arms as they toil around. Now isn't it a shame to have to lose this conceit?" But it was not lost, as it appears in "Nightfall in Dordrecht," and has been set to a pretty picture by Mr. Will H. Bradley, the talented young Chicago artist. It is proposed to bring into this brief article some hitherto unprinted verses written by Mr. Field at various times, several of them in copies of his own and other books presented to personal friends. No attempt is made to gather all these fugitive pieces, as that were next to impossible — Mr. Field himself having retained no copies of them. Such as now appear do so with the kind permission of their owners, to whom thanks are due.

If one were to write a book on the trials of young authors, the chapter on Mr. Field would make interesting and lively reading. It is unnecessary to give the details of his early career. He regards it as fortunate in many ways that there always existed such urgent need of exertion. Until overtaken by failing health he managed to turn out his share of "copy," and copy of a high order, too. During the three years ending with July, 1889, he surprised everybody with the amount and high character of his work. It was during those years that much of the "Little Book of Profitable Tales," "Little Book of Western Verse," and the Horatio Lyrics, just lately printed for Mr. Francis Wilson, appeared in the "Sharps and Flats" column of the Chicago News. Now that his health and strength are returning, his friends and

admirers may reasonably expect much more work of the same character. Indeed, he is already at work upon a selection of Russian folk-songs, but takes the time to give us an occasional bit of



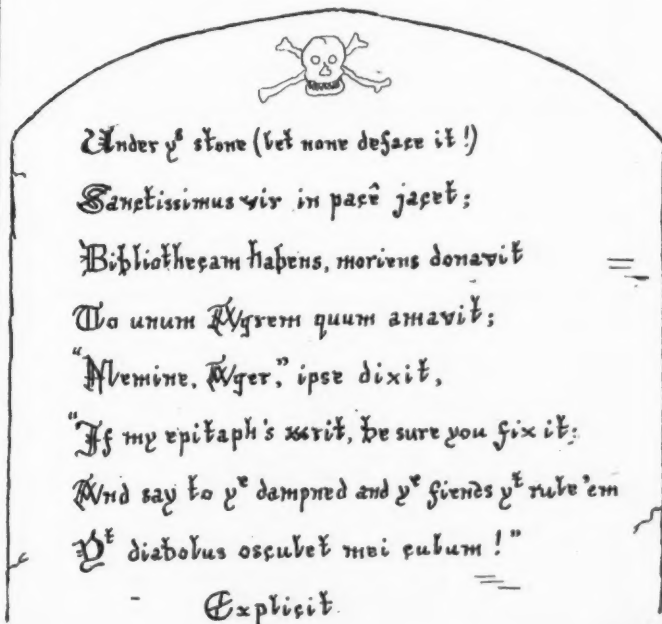
"Sweeting and fanning, more dead than alive,
He solemnly waits for his usual fire"

— From "Heart-Throbbings."

dainty original verse, or to paraphrase an idyll from Bion the Smyranean. Two of these idylls appeared in the News of March 12, but it is to be feared these delicate little autumn flowers, gathered from the side of the Muse's Hill, escaped the notice they deserved.

To return to the selections printed here, several of them explain themselves. Like other good journalists Mr. Field lives by his work, and at times, during his career, he has been obliged to cultivate friendly relations with the cashier, or, as he puts it, he

Brist; Epit; in imitation Skellowis - circa 1530.



Eugenius Rger fecit

"has been obliged to write \$20 worth of poetry to get the \$2 due him." His case seems to have been not unlike that of the young aspirant whose manuscript has been accepted, for a merely nominal consideration, by a metropolitan daily, the editor of which afterwards regrets he did not drive a sharper bargain and



Behold our Country's Honored Son —

The proud, immortal Washington!

Oh, but for him where now would be

A Shackelford to rescue me!

And where would be that faithful friend

Who pleads with Shackelford to send

A "five" by the dearest back

That now I send to worry Shack!

#

April 29th, 1889

makes peace with his conscience by paying partly in spurious coin. In days antedating Mr. Field's great popularity, his weekly compensation, his "usual Wednesday five," was so small a matter that the cashier frequently lost sight of it altogether, and these appeals would be pathetic if they were not so exquisitely humorous.



fire can rear the tender heart

'Til it be blind to pain,

Nor can sweet love by any art

Be bound in terror's chain.

When Field approaches Shackelford

And craves his Wednesday-five,

That friend will grant the needed board,

As sure as you're alive!

?

The following lines are written in Mr. Frank M. Morris's copy of "A Little Book of Western Verse":

"Believe me by all those endearing old charms
With which your quaint shop is provided,
I shall honor the trade by whose help I have made,
A collection of freaks that's derided.

And if you believe me—why, then I've to ask
That, till fortune betimes readjusts me
With dollars and dimes for my yarns and my rhymes,
You still shall continue to trust me."

On the margin of a copy of his own portrait found in Mr. Morris's old book shop, Mr. Field has written the following:

"Sweete friend, for Mercy's sake forbear
To criticize ye picture here;
But reade my bookes, which, spite my looks,
Ben fulle of sweete and plaisaunt cheere."

On the blank margin of Mr. Morris's portrait Mr. Field has written:

"This is the robber, as sure's you're born,
Against whose guile I fain would warn
The bibliomaniac, tattered and torn,
Who pauses to look at some second-hand book
That lies on the shelf all covered with dust
And is marked 'four dollars, for cash—no trust,
In a gloomy corner that smells of must,
Down in the shop that Morris built!"

Evening-Hymn.

Can expressions.

Opus MDLXIII.

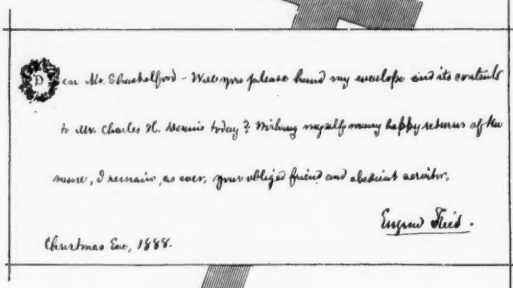


Oh, Shackelford, if you would see Your true friend survive



By this same small boy sent to me A necessary "five." A—men!

Many of the pieces gathered here have been written by Mr. Field on the spur of the moment, and yet they are generally characterized by that rare felicity of phrase, delicate humor and spontaneity that is noticeable in all his best work.



Mr. Field's fondness for "freaks" finds expression in the following lines written in an old copy of the "Art of Cookery," which Mr. Morris was on the point of mailing to Mr. Francis Wilson. The "Art of Cookery" is in verse in imitation of Horace's "Art of Poetry." The book did not return to Mr. Field, but in its place Mr. Wilson hopes to send him William Ramesey's "Treatise on Worms."

"So Wilson gets this curious book?
Well, he is my Mæcenas,
And, maybe, he will send it me,
Though this is quite between us!"

"But, otherwise, let his gentle spouse
Peruse it with attention,
And duly seize on recipes
Too numerous to mention.

"Then when I come, she'll fill me up
With classic tarts and jellies,
And that's the food that bodeth good
For all dyspeptic bellies!"

"To Francis Wilson,

"Dec. 25, 1889.

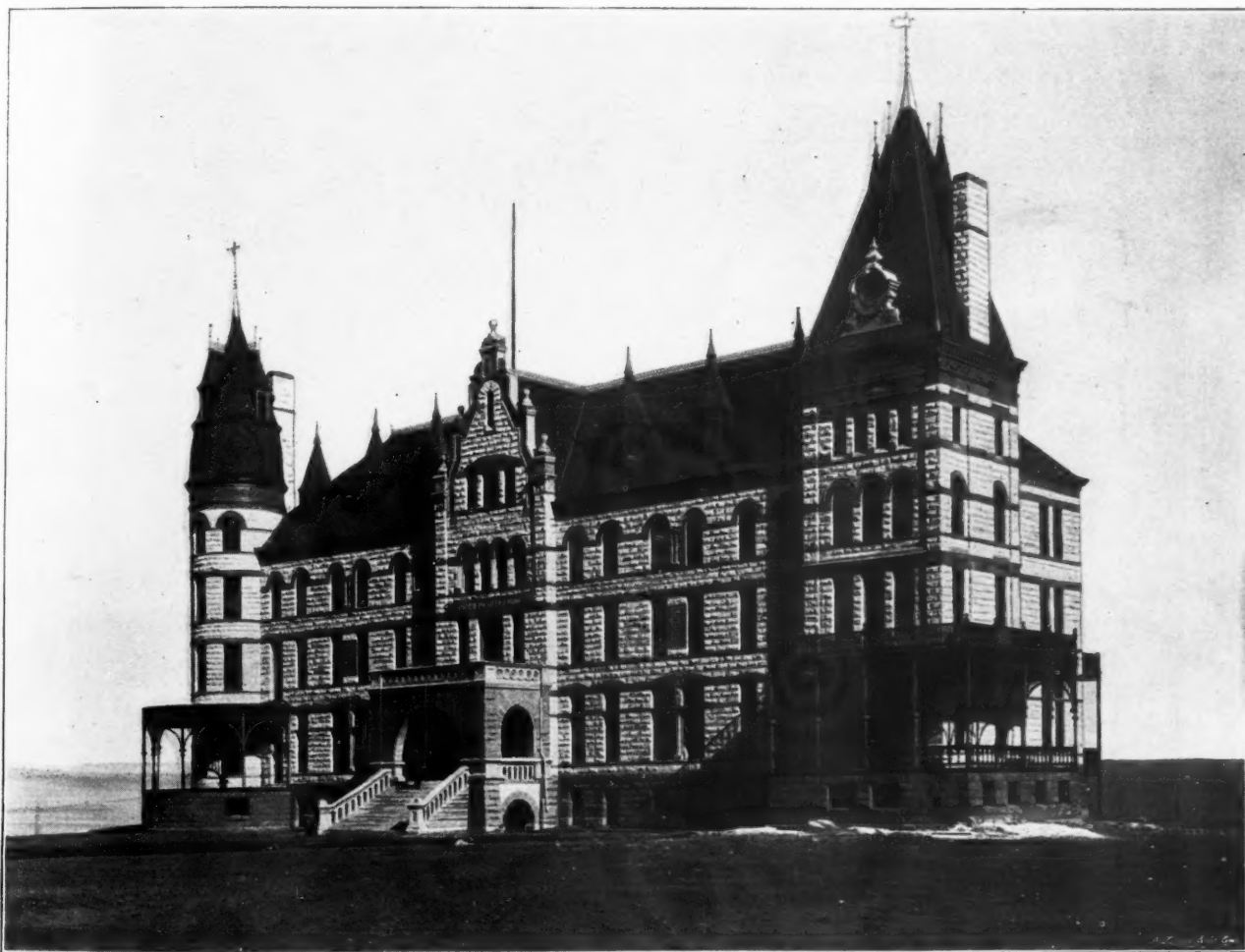
"Herein again speak valiant men
Of all nativities and ages;
I hear and smile with rapture while
I turn their musty magic pages.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

BY FRANK S. PELTON.

THE Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is now completed, and with the placing of the furnishings its career of usefulness will commence. It is located but three squares from the electric car line, about a mile east of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on eighty acres of ground presented to the International Typographical Union by the citizens of Colorado Springs, through Messrs. McGoveny and Martin. In respect to healthfulness, scenic grandeur and surroundings the location could hardly be surpassed in the United States. The building is imposing, ornamental and substantial. Costing about \$65,000, the contracts



THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS.

"And now, dear friend (to whom I send
This charming book of Merryweather)
Perchance you'll find herein to bind
Our hearts the closer still together.

"For he who looks on good old books
With such sincere regard as you do,
Is worthy of those sweets of love
Which no vain worldliness can hoodoo.

"At any rate, I beg to state
That with this gift my love I send you;
And if I pray this Christmas Day,
'Twill be, that blessings may attend you.

"London.

EUGENE FIELD."

These lines are written in a dilapidated copy of "Bibliomania in the Middle Ages," by F. Somner Merryweather, which, on receipt, Mr. Wilson had beautifully bound, after a Grolier design.

could not be let today for less than \$80,000. The main building is four stories and basement in height. A square tower projects from the building at the south and a round tower at the north end. These towers rise 100 feet above grade. The building is 144 feet long by 44 feet wide, with a wing 20 by 40 feet, and is built of gray lava-stone with red sandstone trimmings, presenting a very handsome appearance. The interior arrangement is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended; the rooms, of which there are sixty-three, are large and airy, and open into central halls, besides having outer windows. Electric lights and steam heat throughout reduce the danger from fire, and it is believed the protection provided will be ample.

The memorial parlors reserved for Mrs. Drexel are spacious and attractive, and the parlor reserved for Mrs. Childs will be one of the handsomest in the state, one of the features being an oil painting valued at \$1,000. This room will contain nine windows.

The bibliophile printer will find much to please him in the library, to which such additions will be made from time to time as to make it worthy of note as befitting the institute to which it belongs. Besides many valuable and rare books of various kinds already donated, the library contains a History of Printing which was printed in London, England, 120 years ago.

The dedication of the home will take place on May 12, Mr. Childs' birthday, and an elaborate programme has been arranged by the committee having the matter in charge. Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, United States Senator from New Hampshire, formerly a journeyman printer, will deliver the dedicatory address. Mr. Childs will be present, and a large delegation of eastern printers is expected. Arrangements are being made for an excursion train from Philadelphia, and throughout the United States and Canada the great interest will result in a large representation, to accommodate which preparations are already being made, and it is anticipated that a low rate of railway transportation will be secured.

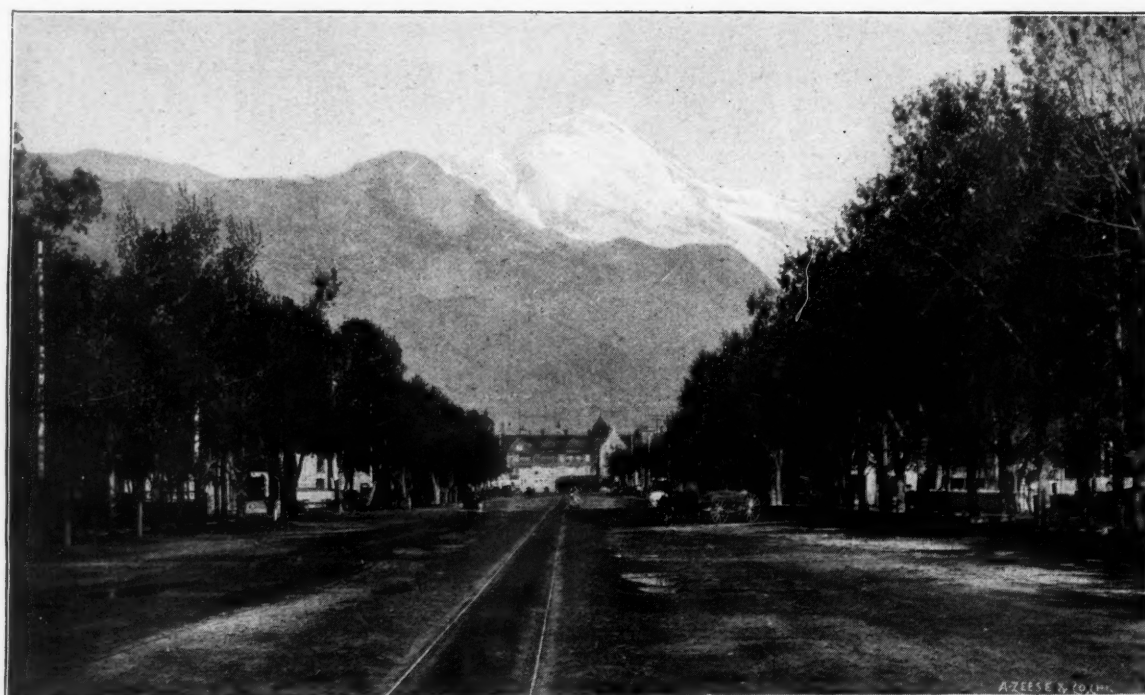
The members of the National Press Association, who hold a convention in San Francisco in May, have been invited, and will

away, is the Garden of the Gods and in plain sight of the Home. Cheyenne cañon is to the left of the Home, and Prospect lake is situated at the southwest corner. Pike's Peak is also plainly in sight.

The illustration of the Home which accompanies this article, being from a photograph taken before the grounds had been prepared, gives an inadequate idea of the immediate surroundings. There will be a driveway from the main entrance thirty feet wide, and together with the handsome driveway round the building will be bordered with elm, maple and pear trees; and in general the grounds will be made a worthy setting of this printers' paradise.

Closing this brief description, the eloquent words of Mr. J. D. Vaughan, in an article in this periodical of the issue of June of last year, may be very fitly quoted:

"Picturesque bits of scenery so lavishly strewn around furnish the artist and poet themes for brush and pen, and health and pleasure for those who have regarded life a failure. The drives through the glens and parks, and the boating and fishing of the lakes and streams, attract the invalid and worn-out until, with



COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO — PIKE'S PEAK IN THE DISTANCE.

stop over en route to participate in the exercises. The printers, publishers and journalists of Colorado will take an active part in the reception of visitors on dedication day.

A special meeting of the board of trustees will be held May 12, for the purpose of taking legal steps toward the reduction of their number from thirteen to seven. This is in accordance with the wishes of the International Typographical Union as expressed at the Boston convention.

San Francisco union has completed arrangements for the furnishing of its room. All of the furniture will be of California manufacture, and the wood will be the famous California redwood. Denver typographical and writers' unions will also furnish rooms, and H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, will furnish a room, to be known as the Inter Ocean room.

It has also been suggested in Toronto, Ontario, that Canadian unions join in furnishing a room in Canadian woods and materials, but the matter is not yet decided.

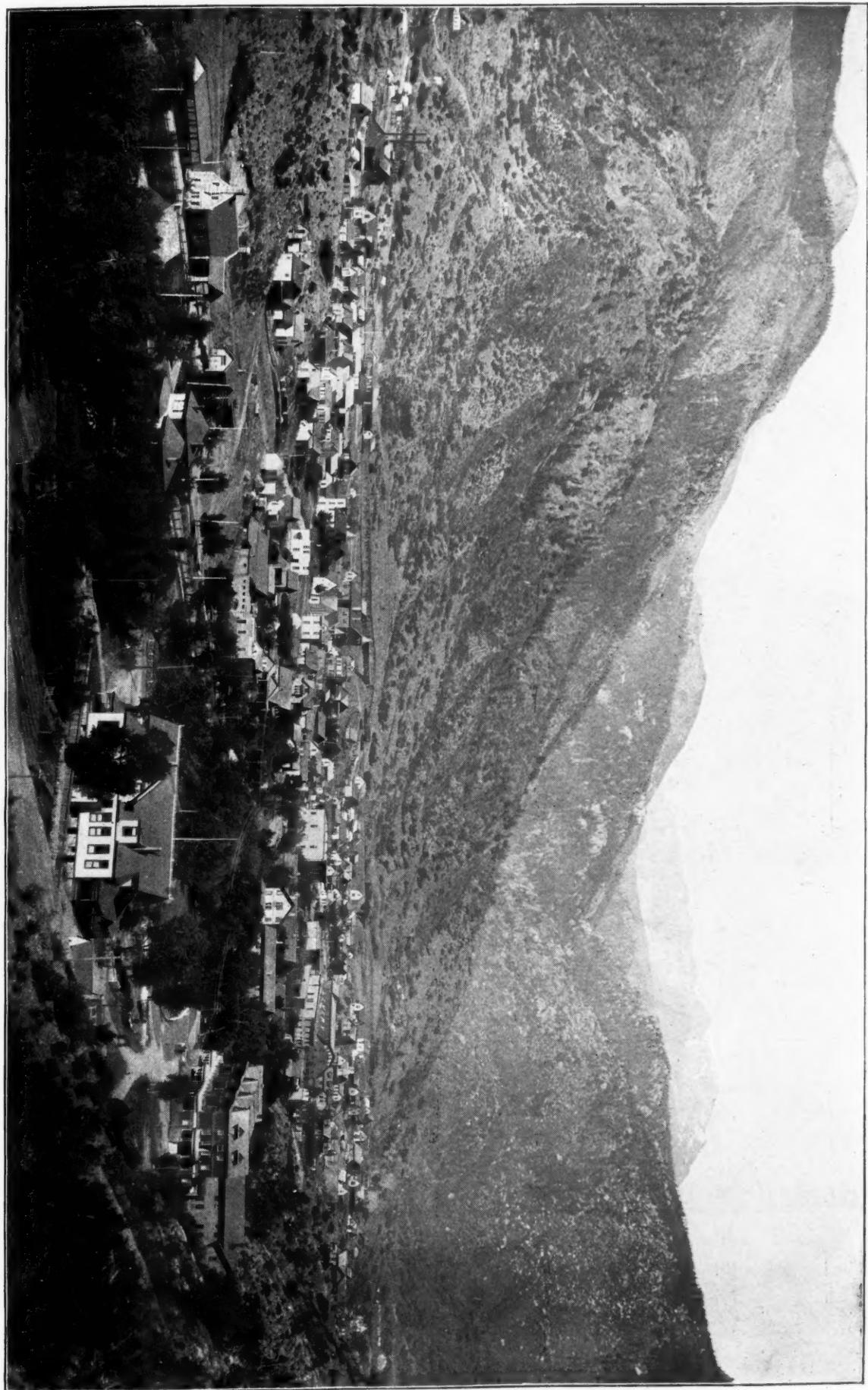
The view shown of Colorado Springs looks toward the Antlers Hotel, between which and the mountains beyond is situated the Denver & Rio Grande station. Five miles away, verging slightly to the right, is Manitou, and more to the right, and but four miles

reinvigoration and fresh desire, they grasp the alpenstock of nature and climb the heights where float banners of health and hope.

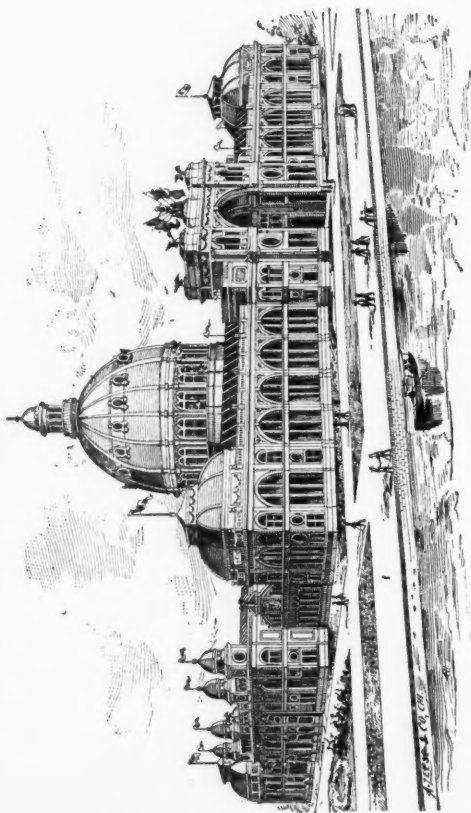
"Summer resorts, educational institutes, sanitariums and residences of the wealthy and lovers of the beautiful, dot the plains and mountain slopes, furnishing retreats for the invalid, the feeble and heavy laden. The tourist tarries at the Garden of the Gods and drinks of the living streams of Manitou, that he may return with new life and sing praises of the magical waters and marvelous climate of Colorado.

"The dedication of the Home will mark an era in the history of trades unionism, which will not only be productive of great good for all those who will avail themselves of the advantages of the institution, but will serve to bind closer all who have been instrumental in its establishment, even to the setting of one thousand ems. With each coming anniversary of the completion of the edifice built of love to fellow man, praises will be sung of the good will of those who add to the usefulness and beauty of the printers' paradise. Nature has given largely of her choicest treasures; it remains for the generous and noble to continue the work so auspiciously begun, and soon the wildest dream of the type enthusiast will become a happy reality."

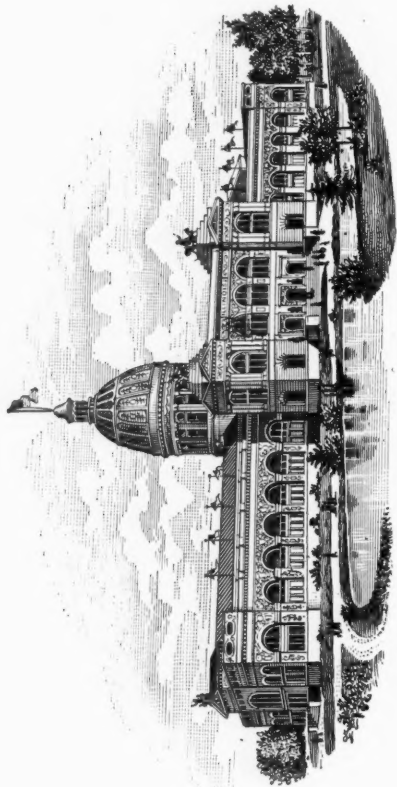
THE INLAND PRINTER.



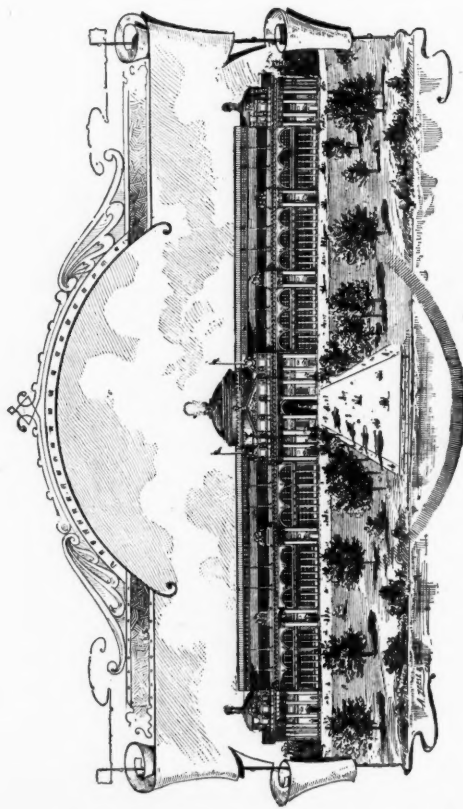
MANITOU, COLORADO—"IN THE SHADOW OF PIKE'S PEAK."



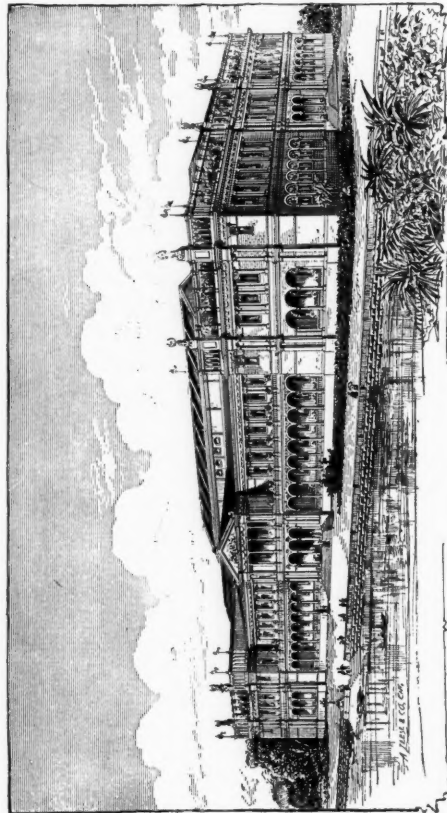
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION — FOUR OF THE BUILDINGS NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

From electrotypes by A. ZEISE & Co., 341-351 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

CONGRESS has appropriated \$400,000 for the construction of the government building, an illustration of which accompanies these notes. This building, which is classic in design, is built of iron, brick and glass, and fronts to the west. It is 420 by 350 feet in size, is two stories high and covers four acres of ground, and from the center an octagonal dome rises 150 feet. It will have rooms for exhibits of the State Department, Smithsonian Institution, the Interior Department, Fish Commission, Postoffice Department, Agricultural Department, War Department and the Department of Justice. A large area adjacent to the building will be devoted to field hospitals, life-saving stations, lighthouses, etc. The building will probably be connected with the State Fisheries Exhibit by a bridge and terrace, and steps will let down to the lagoon. The government display will be most interesting. The War Department will show all the machinery required to manufacture small arms, and will make cartridges on the grounds. The Postoffice Department will show a model postoffice, and will handle all the Exposition mail. The Treasury Department will coin silver, and print silver and gold certificates.

The Illinois State building will be located in one of the most favored spots in Jackson park, where on the south, for nearly one mile, there will be a view of a beautiful waterway, and on the north and east will be the buildings of other states and foreign nations. The structure is to be placed on a terrace four or five feet high, and in front of the entrances there will be stone terraces with railings, statues and stone steps leading down to the roadway. The building in the main is 160 feet wide by 450 feet long, with the schoolhouse, about 75 by 60 feet, taken out of the east end, and within the building. The dome will be 72 feet in diameter, and about 200 feet high, with a lookout about 80 feet high, and another in the lantern about 175 feet high. The side walls are 47 feet high, while the center wing on the south will be 72 feet high, and both ends 54 feet, with a still higher projection in the center. On the north the Memorial hall, which is to be fireproof, will form a wing 50 by 75 feet, while on the south will be placed the executive offices in a wing 75 by 123 feet, carried up three stories with a public hall in the third story. In addition to these offices there are to be others in each of the four corners for the departmental officers. The Memorial hall will have a gallery. There will be a gallery around inside and outside of dome piers for viewing the exhibit hall. The building is to be embellished with fine carving and statuary, the material to be cast blocks of some approved composition. It is to be thoroughly lighted, first from the side windows, which are placed about fourteen feet above the floor to permit cases to be placed against the walls; second, with skylights placed in the flat roof of the side aisles; and third, with continuous skylights on the ridge of a pitched roof or nave. Ventilation is provided for through windows placed a story above the flat aisle roof and the foot of the sloping roof over the nave. The interior of the structure is to be appropriately ornamented. It is thought that an elevator will run up through the center of the dome. If so, it is hoped to make it circular in form.

With the exception of the Administration building, the Agricultural building will be the most magnificent structure on the Exposition grounds. In size it is 800 by 500 feet, severely classic in style. It is almost surrounded by lagoons. The features of this building are its five pavilions, one at each corner and one in the center. The corner pavilions are 64 by 48 feet square. The grand entrance is on the north and is 60 feet wide, leading into a vestibule 30 feet deep and 60 feet wide. At the entrance are Corinthian columns 5 feet in diameter and 40 feet high. Beyond these massive columns is the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter, surmounted by a glass dome 130 feet high. There are eight minor entrances 20 feet wide. The roof will be principally of glass.

Representative Reilly, of Pennsylvania, has introduced in congress a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prepare for exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's Fair any articles, models or drawings, now in his possession or deposited in the patent office, prepared or invented by women. He

also introduced a resolution authorizing the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to prepare for exhibition in the Woman's building any articles now in his custody or in the National Museum illustrative of the life and development of the industries of women. The Woman's building is 200 by 400 feet in its general dimensions, and is two stories high, with an attic containing committee rooms and general offices. On the end of the pavilion are roof gardens, protected from the sun by awnings, and commanding beautiful views of the surrounding grounds. It is located on the west side of Jackson park, directly opposite the Midway plaisance. On the east and west fronts are spacious loggias 200 feet long and 20 feet wide, surmounted by open balconies, accessible from the second floor. In the center is the great hall, about 80 feet wide by 200 feet long and the full height of the building, surrounded by corridors which open upon the central hall by a series of arches or colonnades, and giving access to various exhibition, committee and reception rooms, ladies' parlors, etc.

The views of the principal buildings of the World's Fair having been completed in this issue, such cuts as will illustrate the progress of the work or such matters as may be deemed of interest will hereafter be shown in this department, in connection with the state buildings and other special structures, the illustrations already given forming a basis for the intelligent understanding of the vastness of the work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

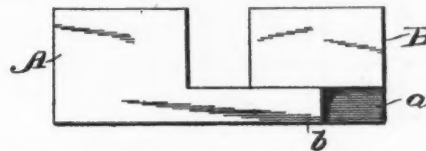
PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

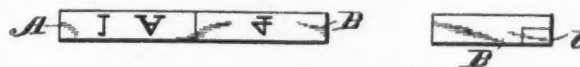
DURING the past month about twenty patents of special interest to the printing profession were issued by the United States Patent Office. They range from quoins and slugs to complicated matrix-making machines, and include improvements in platen presses and reciprocating bed presses, as well as that wonderful monument of ingenuity and skill, the cylinder perfecting press.

Upon February 16, four patents were issued to Casper L. Redfield, of Chicago, Illinois; three for matrix-making machines and one for a peculiar type-die used in the machines, the die being of such form as to prevent the crowding of the material into the last finished impression during the forming of the succeeding characters. The machines are provided with keyboards similar to those of typewriting machines, and each key operates a separate type-die. By means of electrically controlled registers, the operator can readily ascertain when the justification and spacing are correct without inspecting the matrix. From the matrix an ordinary stereotype plate is made for printing, and the matrix is then remelted.

Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, received a patent for an attachment to a web press for laying one printed sheet upon another and delivering them together to the folding machine; and also a patent upon a printing machine in which any number of sheets may be collected and parted and supplementary sheets folded within before delivery.



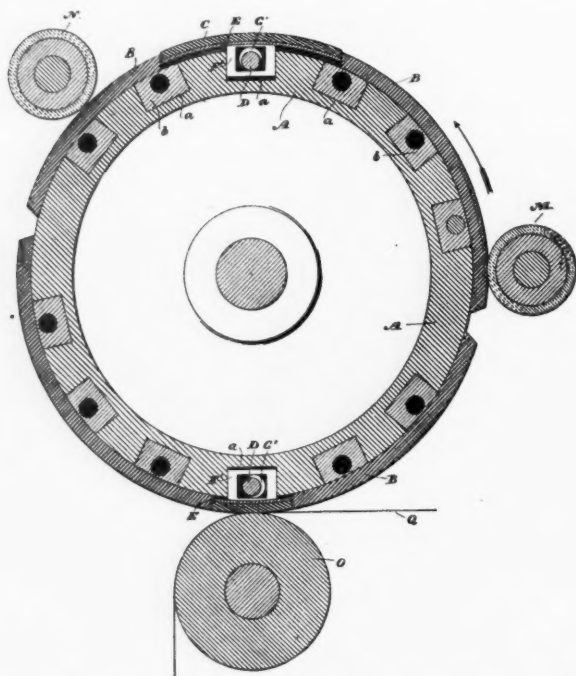
The combined case and copy slug patented to Fremont Gindeison and Charles G. Wilson, is intended to designate the compositor



and the number of the "take." The number indicating the case is removable, each typesetter inserting his own in the slug, indicating the "take," so as to avoid all mistakes.

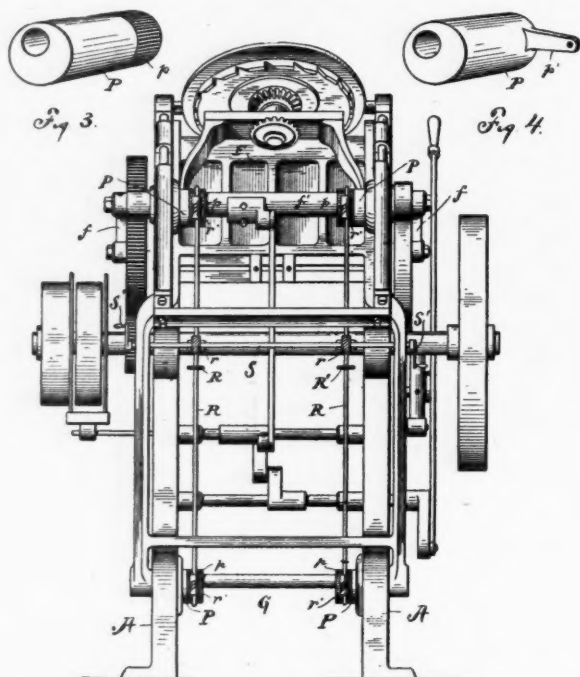
Harry F. Wyatt, of New York, on March 1, secured a patent upon a chromatic printing machine. This improvement is designed

to be employed in connection with the ordinary cylinder press, and will produce colored impressions while the stereotype plates are making the common black impressions. The accompanying cut shows how this is accomplished. The portions of the plate-carrying cylinder which are to carry the matter to appear in colors



are moved by a cam out beyond the body of the plate, to contact with the colored ink roller, then drawn back below the plate until the black ink roller is passed, and finally brought in line with the plate at the point where the impression is made. By means of this device, advertising or other matter may be printed in red, blue or other colors while the body of the paper is printed in black.

Mr. R. Price, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, has secured a patent upon a platen printing press. Mr. Price's improvement resides

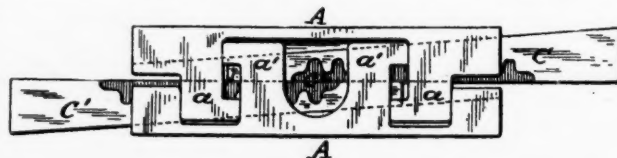


in the peculiar manner in which the pressure between the type and platen is adjusted. He shifts the bed bodily forward and back by means of four eccentric bushings, two above and two below, moved in unison. By means of this adjustment he claims

that he is enabled to readily shift from thin paper to heavy card-board in printing.

A patent was granted to Ludwig Schaefer, of Heilbraun, Germany, for a method of producing photo-mechanical printing plates. The swelling and dissolution of light sensitive gelatinized paper is made use of for the reproduction of the photographs, drawings, etc., by casting upon the developed gelatine paper a layer of plaster of paris mixed with a substance to retard the hardening, removing the gelatine paper and inverting the plaster of paris upon a glass plate so as to press out any unevenness.

A very ingenious printer's quoin has been patented to William J. Busse, of Chicago, Illinois. The housing can expand laterally



while being held against longitudinal displacement by means of interlocking projections. The notches in the sides of the duplicate wedge members insure a positive and simultaneous movement of the same.

Thomas A. Briggs, of Arlington, Massachusetts, received two patents; one for a printing machine, for printing characters upon a continuous strip of paper and to repeat the characters two or more times if desired at varying and adjustable distances. The machine is especially designed for the printing of sales checks, which are now so commonly used in all of the large retail stores. The other patent is for a paper-feeding machine. Single sheets of paper are removed from a pile and fed to the printing machines. The pile of paper is placed upon a bed which is moved upward as the sheets are removed. A reciprocating arm carrying at its end a roller, which is capable of being locked against rotation by pawl and ratchet mechanism, in moving backward draws the top sheet of paper from under the flat head of a loose retaining pin, and on its forward movement shoves the sheet over the head of the pin to the printing cylinder.

Patent No. 469,555 issued to George P. Fenner, of New London, Connecticut, covers a sheet delivery for printing presses, in which the use of tapes or grippers in the delivery mechanism is dispensed with, and in their stead is employed a series of wheels carried by shafts mounted in rocking arms, and rotated by contact with the impression cylinder. As soon as the printed sheet is released by the gripper it is guided by a curved arm over the wheels and delivered to the fly.

Srie DeNos, of Des Moines, Iowa, has secured a patent upon an adjustable finger to be clamped when desired to the finger commonly employed upon job presses and which serves to withdraw the paper from the type, and Joseph C. Fowler of Washington, D. C., has secured a patent upon a novel elastic justifier or spacer for type matrices, intended for use in machines of the Mergenthaler linotype class, in which separate type bars for each line are employed.


Mathew Viereugel, of Brooklyn, New York, having surrendered his patent for cylinder printing machine, No. 379,188, granted to him March 6, 1888, has been granted in place thereof two reissue patents, each covering a portion of the original patent. The patent was reissued for the reason that the claims first allowed failed to cover all of the novel features shown.

THE New York State printing bill, in favor of that state having its own staff and facilities, seems in a fair way of being passed. For the past eight years efforts have been made to pass this or a similar bill, which it is claimed will effect a saving of \$50,000 a year to the taxpayers, and be a benefit to organized printers. There has been considerable opposition to the measure, mostly on the part of a firm which had the contract; and it is argued by them that the state has no right to be in competition with private firms. If the measure passes the senate it is likely to meet with the approval of the governor.

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SEE SPECIMEN OF IVES (HALF-TONE) PROCESS
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Specimen of Ives (half-tone) Process Engraving, from the CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY,
911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (See the other side of this sheet.)



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM CAMDEN.

To the Editor:

CAMDEN, N. J., March 2, 1892.

Considerable apathy is manifest among the craft of this city, which is all the more to be regretted, as the union is capable of doing good work if there was a little more spirit as well as unity of action among its membership. Some time ago a change in the scale was under consideration, but has dropped out of mind since events in the Quaker City have taken an adverse course. The distance between Philadelphia and Camden is only about seven minutes' ride in a ferry boat, yet there is a difference of ten cents per thousand ems in the scales of the two cities in book and job offices, to the disadvantage of Camden.

On the evening of February 29, Camden union held its regular stated meeting, at which it renominated the present officers, namely: Messrs. H. Todd, for president; W. M. Knott, vice-president; Samuel Woodrow, financial secretary; and Charles M. Curry, recording secretary. Mr. William Jeffreys was unanimously nominated as delegate to represent the union at the next International Typographical Union convention. W. K.

FROM ANDERSON.

To the Editor:

ANDERSON, Ind., March 17, 1892.

At a regular meeting of Anderson Typographical Union, No. 284, the following officers were elected: President, C. R. Cravens; vice-president, Gus E. Stuart; secretary, Thomas McConnell; treasurer, T. F. Casey; sergeant-at-arms, Frank A. Wiles; executive committee, B. F. Harb, Thomas McConnell; A. F. Bunting; finance committee, George McKeown, Edward Main, James Benham.

Victor B. Williams, of Chicago, organizer Fifth District of the International Typographical Union, was in the city the 10th inst. on his way to Pittsburgh. A special meeting of the union was called in the evening for the purpose of meeting him. Mr. Williams, who, by the way, is an excellent talker, gave the boys some wholesome advice.

Messrs. Tuey & Campbell have leased a two-story building in this city, and will put in a book and job office and a lithographing department. It is their intention to have solicitors all over the country. On the second floor they will manufacture pasteboard boxes, such as are used for shoes, candies, etc. No. 284 will try and make this establishment a strictly "card" shop. McC.

FROM GALVESTON.

To the Editor:

GALVESTON, Tex., March 16, 1892.

Frank Willard and Miss Margaret Warren were married at the home of the bride's mother, in Huntsville, Texas, on March 1. Mr. Willard is foreman of the Galveston *News*, and has a host of friends in Chicago who will be glad to congratulate him. The bride was born in Galveston, and is a type of the true southern girl.

Pressmen's Union No. 12 recently voted to surrender their International Typographical Union charter, and take a charter from the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and so informed Galveston Union, No. 28, at the last meeting. While there was no action taken by No. 28 in regard to the matter, a strong sentiment prevailed among the members against the action of the pressmen. Mr. Knapp, foreman of the Tribune job office, informed the pressmen in his office he would give preference to International

Typographical Union pressmen. President Wandress, of No. 28, was also energetic in his opposition to the action of the pressmen's union, and the feeling against the change became so manifest that the pressmen reconsidered the question, and have concluded to retain the International charter.

At the last meeting No. 28 elected S. J. Triplett, A. W. Hartman and George Q. McCracken, delegates to the Texas Labor Conference No. 1, which is a trades council in Galveston, holding bi-monthly meetings. John Fourby, F. N. Whitehead and W. H. Love were elected alternates, who are entitled to sit at all meetings of the conference, but can only vote in absence of the delegates.

The *Texas Printer* made its first appearance on March 10. It is a "journal devoted to the printing interests of Texas and the Southwest." It is published semi-monthly, by the Texas Printer Publishing Company, at Galveston. The company is composed of nine journeymen printers, and J. W. Burson, editor of the Galveston *Tribune*. The first number bears traces of being hurriedly edited, and shows want of care in proofreading, but there is a field for the paper, and it should receive the patronage of the Texas printers. C. S. B.

FROM LOCKPORT.

To the Editor:

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 18, 1892.

Mrs. Kate Chase Seymour, of the *Sun*, who has been visiting in the South, has returned home and may be seen daily on our streets looking for news.

Cleland A. Ward, late bookkeeper at the *Journal* counting room, has accepted a similar position for the *Bookkeeper* at Detroit. Mr. William M. Ward takes his place at the *Journal*.

Mr. Harry Crowley, reporter on the *Journal*, will leave on May 1, for Ecuador, South America. He goes there as secretary to Rowland B. Mahoney, Buffalo, who was lately honored by being made consul for the United States at that country.

Reports from J. M. Kollymyer, former foreman of the *Journal* newsroom, state that gentleman has opened a job office in Indianapolis and is doing well.

The flagstaff of the *Journal* has been selected as the place to fly the weather signals. Mr. Hiram Hutcheson has charge of the flags.

Typographical Union No. 67 held its election of officers on Thursday evening, March 3, and the following gentlemen were elected: President, Michael I. Moran; vice-president, William Robinson; recording secretary, George McDonald; financial secretary-treasurer, William J. Marshall; sergeant-at-arms, George P. Penfold. The installation will take place at the next regular meeting in April.

Mr. W. E. Tuttle has an office in the *Journal* building, and is corresponding for New York and Chicago papers. M.

FROM CLEVELAND.

To the Editor:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1892.

The past winter has been an eventful one in the printing business of Cleveland, both in the newspaper and job branches.

In the newspaper line, the *Plain Dealer* has an outfit of Mergenthaler typesetting machines, and now has no more hand setting. Of course the appearance of the paper is not what it was. It has been wholly machine set for a month past. This is the only office using machines.

The *World* now has a fine composing room on the fourth floor of their block.

The *Leader* and the *Plain Dealer* have both reduced the price of their papers from 5 cents for the morning and 2 cents for the evening editions to 3 and 1 cents. This took place the past month.

In job offices a number of changes have been made. J. B. Savage moved into his fine new six-story block about November 1. Soon after this occurred the fire of Short & Forman, out of the ashes of which sprung the Munhall Brothers Company. Other partners of the old firm went in with the Hatch Printing Company under the name of the Forman-Bassett-Hatch Company, and

they, too, occupy a fine six-story block. All of the above firms do railroad and commercial work and also binding, etc. Besides this, new men have taken hold of an old office, the B.-P. Printing Company having purchased the old Ben Franklin printing office. This firm is composed of Messrs. F. H. Braggins, F. W. Braggins, C. W. Parker, and F. F. Parker.

Much interest will be taken in the coming election of Cleveland Typographical Union, No. 53, especially in the contest for delegates. There are four nominations and only one to be chosen.

KOM.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: SYDNEY, N. S. W., February 20, 1892.

All over the land there arises the wail of the unemployed, and in this our own city the cry is desperate for relief, so much so that the government has an idea which has proved very successful in New Zealand. The idea is the establishment of a Labor Bureau worked by government, for the help of unemployed of all classes, and as all the postmasters in the colony are called into requisition as agents to supply information as to the state of the labor market, it can be seen what a power for relief it might become.

By a fire which occurred in Melbourne on the last day in the old year, the printing firm of Mason, Firth & McCutcheon lost nearly the whole of their valuable plant of type and machinery.

After keen competition for seats on the council of the Working Men's College, Melbourne, Mr. John Hancock, M. L. C., secretary of the typographical society, was one of the returned candidates. The merchants tried hard to put the workers' nominees out, but failed.

The half-yearly general meeting of the New South Wales Typographical Society was held in Sydney on January 30 last, when there was a large attendance of members.

The Melbourne Typographical Society held its twenty-fifth annual meeting on January 30, when there was a large attendance. The election for the principal offices for the year resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. H. Field; vice-presidents, Mr. J. W. Baker (news), Mr. R. Tuffield (jobbing); treasurer, Mr. R. L. Jennings; secretary, Mr. John Hancock, M. L. C., who also edits the *Australian Typographical Journal*. ASMODEUS.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., March 18, 1892.

At a recent meeting of Detroit union the question of the use of plates was discussed in all its bearings, and the former action of the union reiterated that the same shall not be used on the daily papers, or such that come within the International Typographical Union law as seven-day papers. This action affected the late *Evening Sun*, which published a Sunday morning edition, and was taken also in justice to other seven-day papers who do not use plates. In consequence the *Evening Sun* suspended as a daily, but still continues as a weekly Sunday paper. The same law also affected the late daily *Critic*, which only lately made its appearance as a morning, and shortly after, evening and weekly Sunday paper. Both denounced the action of the union in terms not over complimentary. The action of the *Critic* puzzles every fair-minded person. In a communication to the union they stated that it (the daily) was not a financial success, and the next day they denounced the stand the union took most shamefully, in announcing its suspension. Let the reader carefully read the following from the *Journal*, and all further comment will be unnecessary:

"When a paper dies in Detroit it seems to be the popular thing to blame the typographical union. In two recent instances the proprietors of the defunct papers, in coroner's jury assembled, have brought in the verdict, 'killed by the union.' Just why the union should desire to suppress papers is a mystery. Their association is organized for their mutual protection and benefit. The collapse of any paper throws just so many more printers out of work. The union therefore would benefit by fostering instead of ruining papers. One cannot help concluding that the talk about

the enmity of the union is only another word for the indifference of the public that has no use for those papers."

The *Journal* has changed hands, and the same has come into the hands of William Livingstone, Jr., its former proprietor. Mr. Livingstone is a gentleman highly esteemed in the business community and very popular. New life has been infused into its columns, and Detroit advertisers also see its usefulness as an advertising medium. New features are constantly being added.

"A Printer," in his comments on the "Unsanitary Condition of Printing Offices" evidently speaks the truth. His remarks affect only too many offices all over the country. The same can also be said of other workshops besides printing offices.

The report of the International Typographical Union Committee on Reorganization is being discussed by printers of this city pro and con. Plan No. 2 has many advocates.

Detroit union will vote by chapels this year. An effort was made to repeal the law, but it proved a dismal failure.

The *News* will appear in a new dress in a few days.

The Schober Printing and Stationery Company has removed from Jefferson avenue to larger and more commodious quarters at 111 Randolph street, corner Congress. Three floors are occupied. The second floor is for the office and general salesroom; third, composing and press room, and fourth, bindery and ruling department.

P. A. L.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS AS UNION MEN.

To the Editor: LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 1, 1892.

Noting the position of job printers in the typographical union to be a peculiar one, I desire to say a few words on the subject to this branch of the trade through the columns of your everywhere popular paper.

Inasmuch as job printers have at all times quite as much at stake as the newspaper printer, yet they view the union from an altogether different standpoint. Frequently I have heard some of these alleged union men say: "What is the use of my attending the meetings? It is time wasted—it don't amount to anything anyway. The news men will be there and the job men will have no voice." I regret to say that there are many of these narrow-minded "artists" here (I am not speaking of this town in particular, however, but everywhere in general, as my observations are drawn from all sections), and it is safe to assume that these are not the kind of men who established our scale at \$20 per week and our hours at nine per day.

For years it has been a favored and much petted scheme of mine to separate the book and job men from the news men and establish a Job Printers' International Union, on the ground and belief that we were capable of "running our own business"; but from careful observation for the past two years, viewing the whole country, taking into consideration the laxity of interest displayed by job men in voting on the nine hour proposition submitted by the International Typographical Union at the Boston convention, I have completely disabused my mind of all such ideas, and I now believe that we must be cared and legislated for by the newspaper printers.

The straitened condition of Los Angeles for the past eighteen months is pretty well known throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and it has been a struggle to keep the union banner afloat. Every situation in the city has been threatened, and the scale is maintained only by the persistent alertness of the newspaper printers (few exceptions), and yet when a proposition was placed in a job office recently, which, if successful, would be worth a hundred dollars within one year to every man in town, it was returned unsoiled and unsigned.

Being a job printer, I feel that I have a right to criticize my class and to call the attention of my more intelligent brothers to our dormant spirit of unionism. Let us awaken and attend the union meetings and legislate for ourselves, for the news men will become tired of doing our duty by and by.

I have read and digested the two plans submitted by the reorganization committee of the International Typographical Union.

The committee deserves credit for the very able manner in which it has discharged its duty. Of the two propositions, the second is surely the most preferable, from its many beneficial features, and I would like to see it adopted as a whole, excepting the manner of selecting delegates to the International Typographical Union conventions. The opinion is held by many that compulsory district organizing should be the order of the day, and that representatives to the International Typographical Union should be chosen by the district unions.

UNIONIST.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor :

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 1, 1892.

Typographical matters here are decidedly mixed; the struggle pending between Union No. 2 and the publishers is not over by any means, but capital has proved the stronger dog in the struggle of No. 2 to obtain an advance in its scale of prices. The lockout of union men in the *Record* and other offices was a surprise to the men themselves, and clearly proved that there was a Judas Iscariot in their midst. The result of this attempt to "advance" on the part of the union is a bad "retreat," from the fact that it will take many years for this organization to regain its lost ground; and it has brought enforced idleness to many of its members.

Union No. 2 not only receded from its position, but the rate for composition on afternoon papers has been reduced from 40 cents to 35 cents per 1,000 ems—all the afternoon papers, with one exception, only the *Evening Telegraph*, paying the latter rate now.

We understand that the *Press* has eight typesetting machines at work, which will have a tendency to reduce its strong force of non-union men.

The Entertainment Committee are actively at work gathering in the shekels that will be needed for the entertainment of the International Typographical Union the coming summer. Its latest move, and a very successful one, too, was a prize drawing on Washington's birthday. From this the treasury netted some \$150. New Jersey printers are regarded as slow, but they were smart enough to carry off three of the leading prizes. John M. Driver, an attaché of the *Evening Telegraph* chapel, drew one of the leading prizes, an easy chair.

On Easter Monday evening this same committee will give a grand ball, for the success of which all efforts are being blended to insure a good time to those participating.

During the past quarter, six members of No. 2 have died.

It was thought there would not be much change in the official board of No. 2 at the ensuing election, but the last few days have brought forth quite a contest for the office of president. Mr. George Chance is seeking the nomination in opposition to Mr. Ira Somers, the present incumbent. The contest is likely to wax warm ere election day draws near, and the result is already anxiously looked for. Mr. Somers has discharged the duties of his office the past year very acceptably to the majority of the members.

W. F. K.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 18, 1892.

Yesterday was a typical St. Patrick's day, cold and blustering. That it should be the day that the tentacled octopus, the Kentucky state lottery, should select to give up the ghost, by bowing to the mandates of the law as did the snakes that tradition tells us St. Patrick drove out of Ireland, seems fitting to say the least. It was indeed a very cold day for the lottery people, but what a boon it will be to many and many a humble home. With eighty chances to one in its favor it is not at all surprising that its managers should make a hard and bitter fight to keep life in it. But with the state prison staring them in the face since last Tuesday, at which time the governor attached his signature to the anti-lottery bill, they considered "discretion the better part of valor" and shut up shop. The seductive 4-11-44 has had not a few admirers among the craft, who will not mourn at its demise. Mr. Daniel E. O'Sullivan has made a bitter and unrelenting fight against the

lottery in his paper, the *Critic*, and to him no little credit is due for securing the passage of the law making the running of a lottery in this state a felony. In making a fight of this kind it is no more than natural that he should have stepped upon somebody's corns pretty hard. It chanced to be one of the brightest members of legislature whose corns were crushed, and who took occasion to deliver a speech before that body last week in which he denounced the editor of the *Critic* in the most severe terms imaginable. The subsequent issue of the *Critic* had blood in its eye, figuratively speaking, and the consequence is that the friends of the two gentlemen are very apprehensive of a personal difficulty. Both have demonstrated their gameness on previous occasions, and in the language of somebody "the end is not yet."

Mr. Charles T. Deering severed his connection with the Baptist Book Concern on March 1, and Mr. G. H. Cox, late of Owensboro, succeeded him as manager. After a short vacation Mr. Deering will again engage in the printing and stationery business.

Mr. William Onderdonk has disposed of his interest in the Louisville Book Company and will devote his entire time to grape culture.

The *World*, a penny afternoon paper published by Messrs. Stark, Brewer & Kendrick, and the *Girl*, a Sunday paper, published by Mr. W. S. Sterrette, are the latest additions to Louisville journalism. Col. Bennet H. Young is doing most of the editorial writing on the *Post*. Judge William M. Finley is filling the managing editor's chair of the same paper.

Nearly all of the commercial job printers of this city have taken advantage of the new electric power and have discarded the treadle. Among those who have recently adopted the modern system are: The Eugene Bell Letter Press, which also added two new job presses; Mr. H. C. Forsman, and Maxwell & Company. Mr. Bell discovered a very cheap and at the same time convenient method for attaching power to job presses, and if I can secure his consent, will give your readers the benefit of it in my next letter.

The new city directory is out, from the presses of the Baptist Book Concern, and is said to be a very handsome job.

Four candidates aspire to represent No. 10 at Philadelphia, and only one to be elected. From present indications Mr. William M. Daniel will carry off the plum.

The printing business is extremely dull here and prospects far from flattering.

C. F. T.

FROM SOUTH BEND.

To the Editor :

SOUTH BEND, Indiana, March 17, 1892.

The South Bend *Morning Post* is the only morning paper published in Northern Indiana, embracing an area of twenty-one counties, and is now in its second year. During the first year it struggled hard against a strong current of discouragement and meager patronage. In October last it was purchased by Messrs. W. H. Burke and A. W. Clark. Mr. Burke is a first-class printer, an able writer and newspaper man, having in his time published the handsomest newspaper in the State of Michigan, at Manistee, and is well known and admired throughout the Northwest as a newspaper man and a friend of the printer. Upon taking hold of the *Post* he transformed the typographical appearance, and made up the news and advertising columns after metropolitan style, having for his foreman Mr. Gay L. Tufts, who is now managing editor, a thorough all-round printer, well known in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. Mr. Clark hailed from Little Rock, Arkansas, and is now creating some notoriety in a libel suit of \$50,000 against the *Arkansas Democrat*, which arose from a difficulty incurred by the sale of a patent on a tablet attachment invented by a pressman. Under the management of these two gentlemen the *Post* jumped to a paying basis, and was complimented throughout the state on its neat make-up and news-giving qualities. But after the holidays there was a drop in business patronage, and the expense account began to foot up too large for encouragement; the business manager became discouraged and offered his interest for sale. Then Mr. John W. O'Bannon, a college-bred young man, a bright production from "Old Kaintuck,"

who had been employed on the local force of the *Post* for a few weeks, purchased Mr. Clark's interest, and soon after Mr. Burke retired. Then Mr. Tufts was taken into the company, and now the paper is sailing right along with brighter prospects of success than ever. Mr. O'Bannon is "catching on" to the journalistic ways of doing things with remarkable rapidity. The paper is a neat seven-column folio, issuing eight pages on Sunday, and under the present management the paper has broadened its scope, and now has news agencies in all the cutlying cities where the Chicago dailies circulate, and receives United Press telegraphic reports.

A few years ago Mr. Charles B. Hibberd, a printer well known in Chicago and Logansport, made his first appearance in South Bend and identified himself with the Review Printing Company for two years, after which he purchased an interest in F. E. Bowman's printing establishment, and has now the sole ownership. Mr. Hibberd has made many improvements in the plant, one of the recent additions being a two-revolution Campbell and rule-curving and mitering machines, thereby enabling him to do the very best of work. Mr. Eugene Herr, at one time part owner of the Register Printing Company, is foreman of this establishment, and has the reputation of being an art printer and rule-twister of no mean ability. Mr. Herr is also the originator of most of the "art fakes" that embellish the work turned out in Hibberd's printery. Mr. Hibberd has an extensive bindery, and is building up quite a trade in that line. It is needless to say that THE INLAND PRINTER receives a warm welcome each month at Hibberd's. Every compositor is a subscriber, and each one says he could not get along without this peerless publication.

All the job offices report business rushing, and a few say they cannot get enough help.

The Tribune Company have purchased a new press and a gas engine, and will move to new and commodious quarters shortly.
Sq.

FROM EASTERN NEW YORK.

To the Editor: Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 14, 1892.

The firm of Hasbrouck & Caldwell, printers and stationers, of this city, has been dissolved, Mr. T. H. Caldwell continuing the business. Mr. A. H. Hasbrouck has gone to Newburgh, New York, where he is interested in the Schram printing house, and represents a very favorable future.

Col. William L. De Lacey, of this city, for a number of years a compositor here, afterward editor and proprietor of the *Amenia Times*, now practicing law, was elected senior vice-commander of the G. A. R. of this state, at the state encampment held at Buffalo in March.

Mrs. N. S. Killey, formerly editress and proprietor of the *Dutchess Farmer* (now *Enterprise*), of this city, was married to W. H. Haight, at Washington, D. C., February 3, 1892. Both are residents here.

William Hannsman, for several years a compositor, has retired, and embarked in the bakery business with his father, in this city.

Lossing Slater had his right hand badly mashed and bones broken, while feeding a job press in Caldwell's office, on February 5. He is doing well and will recover the use of his hand.

During February the *News-Press* office had a law case of over seventeen hundred pages, which was turned out in twelve days. It was a big job, and the help of some of the other offices was required to accomplish it.

W. C. Cross, of Rhinebeck, who was somewhat of a local writer, has secured a position on the editorial corps of the *Iron Age*, New York City.

George R. Scott, of the *New York Witness*, delivered a lecture before the Prohibition Club of this city, recently.

A. H. Goldstone has accepted the position of manager of the advertising department of the *Evening Star*.

Newburgh Typographical Union, No. 305, is now in good working order. The officers elected for the present term are: Charles R. Johnston, president; George A. Cummings, vice-president; Edward O'Donnell, treasurer; Frank S. Ross, secretary;

Frederick Hilliker, sergeant-at-arms. They have issued a circular inviting printers of adjoining towns to unite with them.

Mark Du Bois has given up his position as city editor of the *Evening Star*, and his place has been filled by James A. Lavery, who has been connected with that paper for some time in another capacity.

The *Journal*, of Matteawan, New York, a live newspaper, has moved into the new and commodious building erected especially for it, and now occupies such quarters as only befit a first-class newspaper.

The Kingston correspondent of the *Albany Telegram* has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel. Damages laid at \$2,000.

It does not pay to cheat the printer. H. M. Lowitz has been found guilty of fraud in getting the Rockland County Fair printing done, and not paying for the same. A judgment says he must pay or go to jail.
A. R. W.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., March 15, 1892.

The tone of the printing trade in this city is less promising than it should be at this time of year. Jobbing is not as quiet as it was a month ago, but the book industry hobbles along on crutches. The leading German newspaper, the *Staats Zeitung*, has been in hot water, owing to anti-union tactics. Numerous affiliated trade bodies took a hand against the offender, including the Central Labor Union, the New York Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Federation, and fully thirty unions have indorsed the movement. The *Staats Zeitung* has been a trouble to the union for many years, its foreman having been a prominent *bête noire* in the eyes of that body.

The proprietor of the *Mail and Express* is the best abused newspaper man in this city. He seems to bear it mildly, if that is any proof of a strong mind. Attacks seem to fall off him as harmlessly as water falls from a duck's back. The local *Advertiser* is after him constantly, possibly on political grounds, probably on personal bases. He is blamed for the condition of the stage horses on Fifth avenue, for upsetting organization on the Grant Monument Committee, and now is attacked on the allegation of under-paying his reporters. One thing is certain, he is a gainer from all the publicity secured from these attacks, since they gratuitously advertise him and draw attention to his newspaper, which as an evening one has been successful.

The question before the typographical union here as to starting a school to teach machine composition was voted on by 104 chapels, the result being 1,688 against and 618 for. Another proposition, namely: "Shall power be given to issue permits to learners on machines to work for a limited time for less than the full scale?" received 671 votes for and 1,617 against. This indicates a more trenchant state of mind against the subject than was looked for. The union apparently wants to evade all monetary responsibility on the subject, thinking the employers will do all the teaching, as they have done in the past, when the machine movement was in its initiatory stage. They are lucky if this is so. They are unlucky if they precipitate a "row" on the subject. I am not in a position to state, as yet, the views of the employers on the subject, but I can guess what it is. The matter is *capable* of causing a general movement against the action of the union, with no end of revolutionary results. Nothing is more probable than that many of the employers will stick out for using either boys or girls for the work, under the conditions made out by the union. If this be so, what fun there is in store for the trade! The very least the union might have done was to have favored the proposition to allow learners to accept reduced pay while learning, more particularly as youths and young girls acquire the manual part of the art with more celerity than "old stagers." They have taken a somewhat high hand in the matter, after apparently making up their minds to study the entire question in its various aspects—if the present action of the union on the subject is final. The machine question has come to stay, in spite of expressions of opinion to the contrary; and within the next few

years, whether in the form of hiring or purchasing machines, hundreds of offices in the country more than at present will have them. Five out of six offices would or will be either unable or unwilling to pay persons to learn what it is for the *interest* of the learner to know. Why should a person be paid full rates while learning machine work, any more than a learner at hand-setting is so paid? Every learner, man or boy, at the machine is for weeks, while learning, absolutely ignorant of his business, and a source of *no* income to the employer, quite the same as an apprentice at hand composition, only the defect lasts for a much shorter time.

I have seen no account in the American papers of the way a European journalist got the better of the proprietor of the New York *Herald*. It is in the English papers. Mr. Chamberlain, formerly assistant editor in charge of the London (England) wire of the Paris edition of the *Herald*, sued Mr. Gordon Bennett, in the queen's bench division, for damages for wrongful dismissal. He had been dismissed on a week's notice, although offered a month's salary at the time. Chamberlain refused it, wanting, according to the custom of the trade in England, six months' notice. Defendant said there had been a verbal contract enabling him to dismiss the plaintiff at a week's notice. The jury found for plaintiff.

LEONIDAS.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19, 1892.

The state of trade in St. Louis is generally quiet, and there is not very much doing except in a few of the offices. The outlook is not of the brightest.

Some months ago John L. May was arrested and held in jail at the instance of the *Evening Star-Sayings* charged with the embezzlement of a small sum of money while acting in the capacity of collector for the newspaper. The case when called was decided in favor of the defendant who set up and maintained the plea that the amount alleged to have been embezzled was really legitimate expense money. Now the tables have been turned and Mr. May has sued the Star-Sayings Company, and C. A. Gitchell, the business manager, for malicious slander, and has been granted a judgment for \$1,750, on March 16.

Another chapter was added to the legal wrangle between the Hoke Engraving Company and Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., for infringement upon the patent chalk plates of the former by the latter. On March 16 the United States Circuit Court appointed a special examiner for the purpose of taking an account of the profits made by Mr. Schraubstadter on the manufacture and sale of the plates made under the patent of Joseph W. Hoke.

The Journal of Commerce Company, which is the publisher of several trade papers, among which are the *Age of Steel*, the *Lumberman* and others, has increased its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

The attachment against the Owen Printing Company, which we mentioned last month, was satisfactorily adjusted during the first part of March. The attachment was levied in a peculiar manner in that it was placed against the leasehold of the firm upon the building occupied by same, and the endeavor was made to oust them, but the matter was adjusted as above stated.

The St. Louis *Truth* has come out with a Chicago edition.

The *Postal News*, which is devoted to the interests of the post-office employes and the railway postal clerks in particular, is improving steadily, and has gained a large patronage in the way of advertising and subscriptions during its five months of existence. The publisher found it necessary to issue a supplement to the February issue.

The firm of St. Clair & Harris, which started in the printing business recently, has been augmented by the addition of Carroll F. Mulkey to the firm.

We hear it rumored that there will soon be another journal issued in St. Louis, which will be devoted to the real estate interests.

Several new publications are projected for the near future. *Spirits* is one of these, and the prime mover in the matter is Frank

M. Williams. The promoters have secured quarters in the Bowman building, Eleventh and Locust streets, and will soon issue their first number. The paper will be devoted to the beer, wine and kindred interests. Another paper which is projected is a monthly to be devoted to the carriage and harness business, but as it is yet in a very embryotic state, we are not permitted to go more into details.

F. M. Choisel, for some time a reporter on the *Republic*, has connected himself with the real estate firm of Terry, Scott & Co. in the capacity of salesman.

The St. Louis *Republic* is now sailing along under a libel suit brought against it a few weeks ago for criminal libel in the sum of \$25,000. It grew out of a statement which appeared in an associated press report.

The *Carriage and Harness Maker* is the title of a monthly journal which made its appearance during the latter part of February, and its title states what its aims and objects in existence are. It is a neatly printed paper of forty-eight pages and cover, printed on good tint paper and contains much good reading matter and many half-tone illustrations and department headings.

A local German daily, St. Louis *Tageblatt*, is an advocate of the labor element of the city. A certain storekeeper took umbrage at what was published in one of the issues, and he betook himself to the office of publication and hunting out the editor assaulted him. When brought up in court for assault and battery he was fined \$10 and costs, which he paid with a smile, and remarked that he had obtained the worth of his money.

E. D. Crawford, publisher of the Sedalia *Sentinel*, at Sedalia, Missouri, came to the city on March 11, having with him several hundred dollars for the purpose of buying a new dress of type for his paper. After arriving he called upon one of the printers' supply houses and left without making his purchases. Since then his whereabouts are unknown. Some were of the opinion that he had been foully dealt with, but the latest theory from his home is that he has gone to Creede, Colorado, a purpose which he had mentioned casually to two or three persons in Sedalia.

O. V. L.

FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor:

ALBANY, New York, March 15, 1892.

Death has carried off two well-known Albany printers since my last letter. The first, William E. Castle, "worked off" the first issue of the *Morning Express* in 1845, as a pressman, and had since worked on that paper as a compositor, except for a few years when he conducted a job office. He retired from active work about two years ago. Edwin Sipple, who was a near neighbor to Mr. Castle, died three days later. He had been employed for about thirty-five years in the composing room of the *Evening Journal*. He delighted in reminiscences of the days of Thurlow Weed, and had set many pages of Mr. Weed's copy.

The Albany Press Club will move, April 18, from its present rooms on Beaver street, to more commodious quarters at No. 106 Hudson avenue, Albany, New York.

John T. Bramhall, an Albany journalist, has gone to New York to take charge of the night desk of the Associated Press.

The Cortland *Standard* is issuing a daily edition, the *Evening Standard*. Messrs. William H. Clark and Edward D. Blodgett are the editors.

John H. Broad has bought the interest of his partner, William E. Stillman, in the *Madison County Leader*, and will hereafter be sole proprietor.

Work at J. B. Lyons', the state printer, is lively. A large force is on. At the other offices in the city not much activity is displayed, and trade is only fair.

Some large records by the operators on the linotype machines in the *Evening Journal* office have been made since my last communication. The best record is by Clarence Houghton, who set and corrected in eight hours 52,891 ems. Eugene Ferris follows with 49,944 ems. The other records are: George Held, 46,876 ems.; William D. Youngs, 46,835 ems.; L. G. Rifenberick, 35,404

ems. The best day's work of eight hours for the five machines is 212,293 ems, and of a week, 1,188,607 ems. Mr. Houghton has the best week's work of six days, 289,332 ems.

The prospect of the state printing house bill becoming a law is good. It has passed the assembly and is now in the senate. The senate finance committee gave a hearing on the bill which was largely attended. C. H. Mills, of Albany, read the protests of the Albany employing printer against the passage of the bill. W. W. Pasko, secretary of the New York Typothetæ, spoke against the bill. Speaker of the Assembly Bush spoke in favor of the bill and said that he had been astonished at the amount of the state printing bills. There was no competition among the Albany printers. They all shared in the contracts by a private arrangement. If they were not making money why should they oppose the bill? He believed that the passage of the bill would be economy for the state and would dignify labor. Charles J. Dumar, representing New York Typographical Union, No. 6, said that the contract system which prevailed in Albany, made the rate paid to printers a dollar less than the rate in Troy. In the four years ended in 1888 the printing not covered by contract was \$256,000, and for four years the total was \$937,798 for all printing. A private individual who had \$250,000 of printing a year to do would establish his own plant. Why should not the state do it? P. J. Doyle, of Albany, said that there were not five hundred printers in Albany, and that eighty would be enough to do the state printing. He read letters from publishers who said they found it cheaper to do their own printing. The petition from the employing printers was not signed by the man who had the present contract. He favored it. The bill will come up in the senate this week and will probably pass.

X. Y. Z.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., March 18, 1892.

The annual At Home of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, which was held at Webb's parlors on Monday evening, February 22, was one of the most successful ever given under the auspices of the union. About four hundred were present, and all were well pleased with the evening's amusement. A musical programme of rare excellence was rendered by Misses Bessie Bonsall, M. A. Harford and Maggie Huson, and Messrs. Winters, Davies, McBeth, Soole, Wright and the Handel Quartette (Putland, Booz, Oliver and Stephens). Supper and dancing followed. Much credit is due the committee, consisting of George W. Dower, George G. Devlin, Amos Pudsey, W. H. Parr, Harry Stephens, John H. Winters, Alfred Gault, Charles Booz, William Hambly, George R. Clark, William Kyle and Robert Kerr, for the able management of the affair.

It will be twenty years on March 25 since No. 91 decided to work only nine hours per day, for on that date in 1872 the men in every office in this city struck for that boon, and I am glad to say were successful, and today the printers, and I might say every other trade, enjoy the blessings of a Saturday half holiday. In commemoration of this event some of the old heads of '72 have arranged to hold a banquet on the evening of March 26, and I have no doubt it will be a successful affair, and the battles of other days will, in imagination, be fought over again.

The election, although only a few days off, is very quiet. The chief contest will be on delegate, the candidates being Sol. Cassidy, J. H. Gilmour, J. A. Myerhoffer and James Laverty. The positions of secretaries and treasurer went by default, Messrs. Allan Lamont, Amos Pudsey, F. H. Fitzpatrick and E. J. How being elected financial, correspondent and recording secretaries and treasurer respectively.

The Rogers Typograph Company has placed three of their machines in each of the large morning paper offices, and at the present time they are working up to their full capacity, but without any appreciable difference in the size of the "strings" of the hand compositors. I believe I am correct when I say that in two offices at least the stay of the machines will be short, as they are only put in on trial, and, of course, at the expense of the company.

The union has been interviewing the proprietors in regard to a scale, but owing to the uncertainty of the "deal" it was thought advisable to defer action until April. In the meantime the pay is at the rate of 1,000 ems per hour. The *Globe* is determined to test all kinds of machines, two of the linotypes having arrived yesterday. Time alone will tell what they can do.

The *World* has removed their entire office to Yonge street, and the boys of the composing room have a fine place. The paper is now printed on a new Goss (Chicago) perfecting press capable of printing a four, six, eight, ten or twelve page paper.

Business in the book and job offices is the dulllest in my experience, not more than half our men being employed, but it is hoped that the opening of spring will mend matters. The government printing office (Warwick's) is the only exception, a day and night staff being employed.

It has been suggested here that the Canadian unions join hands for the purpose of furnishing a room in the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. This would be a good idea, and if carried out we could have the furniture made entirely of Canadian materials, which would stand comparison with any in the Home. Toronto ought to take the lead, but who will be the first. Someone make a move.

WELLINGTON.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, Mass., March 10, 1892.

Since my last letter the Boston union has taken decided action in favor of a state printing office for Massachusetts.

A special meeting was called, and the vote in favor of the proposition was nearly unanimous. The meeting, it may be said, was not so largely attended as it might have been, which served as a pretext for some who were opposed to make a "kick." A legislative committee, consisting of Frank K. Foster and Charles O. Wood, was appointed to urge the passage of the measure.

A circular was placed in the hands of every member of the legislature a few days later, denouncing the proposed state printing office as savoring of paternalism and as being voted at a small meeting of the union. It was signed by "Chapel No. 8," which happens to be the Wright & Potter Printing Company, who now have the contract for the state printing. This contract was for five years and expires this year. It is said to aggregate about a million dollars worth of work in that period, and, as a consequence, there is much pulling and hauling over the rich prize. Some of the union men are opposed to the Wright & Potter Company, claiming that they employ women and girls at low wages and work them long hours.

The union at its last meeting reaffirmed the action of the special meeting and proceeded to haul "Chapel No. 8" over the coals. The men from that chapel denied all responsibility for the authorship of the circular, but indorsed the contents as being their sentiments. A committee of five was appointed to investigate and ascertain who wrote the circular. The plan proposed is to have the committee on printing of the legislature bring in a contract for one year and make provisions for establishing the state printing office at the expiration of that time. Rockwell & Churchill, who now do the city printing for Boston, are said to be strong competitors for the contract.

"Indians" and "mossbacks," as the radicals and conservatives are called here, are now engaged in deadly struggle over the election of officers, which takes place March 30. "Backcapping" and "roorbacks" fill the air as thick as the rumors which fly in political campaigns, or about the labor reporters of this city. Caucuses are held every night and Sundays, and every nerve is being strained to catch the floater. The principal contest is over the office of secretary, who is a salaried official. There are only two candidates, John Douglass, the present incumbent, and Augustine McCraith, the present president, who has the support of the "Indians."

It is impossible to predict who will be the winner, as both have elements of strength. Douglass, in holding the position so long, has naturally made more enemies than McCraith, and so it looks

like the latter, although Douglass has won out in many hard fights heretofore. There are a score or more candidates for delegates to the Philadelphia convention. Combinations of all sorts are rumored, but as there are only four to be elected, somebody will have to be disappointed.

The proposed state union is taking definite form, and already eight unions throughout Massachusetts have signified their intention of being represented at the convention, the call for which has been sent out by the Boston union. The convention will be held in the union hall, Boston, Wednesday, April 13.

The organization of the proposed reporters' and editors' union, in this city, has been delayed by the clause in the constitution which says that a member of any affiliated union must have served at least a four years' apprenticeship at the business. In this instance it is felt that it would be better to give that local autonomy to the union which would enable the union to pass upon the qualifications of those applying for membership irrespective of time.

E. M. Chamberlin, who recently died here, was a well-known labor reformer, and had run a printing office for years.

C. F. W.

FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor: BALTIMORE, Md., March 17, 1892.

It is rumored down at Annapolis that a state printing bill will be introduced in the legislature. The object of the bill is to have the state create a printing office of its own, thus doing away with the contract system, which seems to be a source of much dissatisfaction among printers generally in Baltimore.

At the recent fire in the Abell building much damage was done to the stock and plant of the Friedenwald printing office. The firm was engaged at the time of the fire in binding the fifth volume of the Peabody library catalogue, containing 1,200 pages, books of the Enoch Pratt Library, works of the United States Naval Academy and works of the Hopkins University. One of the biggest contracts the firm had on hand was the binding of the new city directory. This job was nearly completed, and the fire will cause a delay in the appearance of the directory, which is usually delivered by this date. The firm was fully covered by insurance. The building was a handsome structure and belonged to A. S. Abell & Co., publishers of the Baltimore *Sun*.

Baltimore Typographical Union, at its last regular monthly meeting, elected five new members and appropriated \$100 to the Philadelphia Typographical Union in aid of the present struggle going on in the Quaker City. The union also nominated delegates to the International Union. The gentlemen in nomination are: William H. Murphy, Martin Kohn, Thomas J. Moran and Joshua W. Lynch. Much interest is manifested in the election of delegates, and it is expected that a very large vote will be polled.

World's Fair Notes is the title of a weekly publication which has just been issued in Baltimore by A. W. Lyman, publisher. The paper, as its name indicates, is devoted to the interest of the World's Fair at Chicago.

President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, in an opening address the other day, at that institution, gave the Baltimore *Sun* a big puff. Mr. Gilman, among other things concerning the press in general, took occasion to say: "We have frequent occasion to thank the conductors of the press for their enterprise and courtesy in our behalf; but in all my experience on both sides of this continent and in foreign lands I have never known the management of a great paper to open its columns as the *Sun* did on Saturday last, without any suggestion or emolument, to review the progress of an institution which was founded by a Baltimore merchant, is sustained by Baltimore citizens and is ready to serve in every way the Baltimore public." After all that, President Gilman will surely be solid with the *Sun*.

Speaking of newspaper enterprise in this section, it would be doing the *Evening News* an injustice not to chronicle here the push and go which the new management have put into their paper. Since the birth of the *News*, in 1872, it has been necessary to

improve the facilities for printing the paper five times. For years it was the only afternoon paper in the city, and while quite popular to a certain extent, never seemed to fill exactly all the requirements of an ideal afternoon journal. In the first place, Mr. James R. Brewer, its editor-in-chief and co-proprietor, was a politician and chronic officeseeker, although as courteous a gentleman to meet socially as you could find in a day's travel, yet the *News* was so bitterly partisan at times as to give great offense to a large class of our citizens who were not party men in a strict sense. Well, Mr. Brewer has let his paper go, and it is now in the hands of a syndicate that, having plenty of capital, are pushing it rapidly to the front rank of journalism. The new management has secured the most modern and perfect press manufactured by R. Hoe & Co. The size of the paper has been enlarged from a four-page sheet to one of six pages. Its composition bill weekly is now \$800, being a sum of \$200 in excess of what was paid out in this one department by the former management. The general improvement in the make-up of the paper is favorably commented upon.

Mr. Allan B. Howard, Jr., who for the past six years has been in the ranks of working newspaper men, has been appointed chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information by Governor Brown. Mr. Howard was on the staff of the *American* at the time of his appointment.

The third annual banquet of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 38 was held the other night at Whitaker's hotel, on South Eutaw street. The committee which had charge of the banquet was composed of William P. Murphy, James J. Graham, James T. Taylor, Harry R. Sauter and John W. Nest.

The *Manufacturers' Record* has changed hands, it having been purchased by Walter H. Page, editor of the *Forum*, of New York, Edward H. Sanborn, of Philadelphia, and Thomas P. Grasty, of Baltimore. The *Record* was owned by Messrs. Richard H. and William H. Edmonds, who have made it a remarkably successful industrial paper. The price paid for the *Record* has not been made public, but the new company will have a paid-up capital of \$200,000.

Work among the craft is fair.

FIDELITIES.

FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1892.

Printers are all busy arranging their slates for the coming election. To observe the interest manifested in this event, one might be led to believe that a president of the United States was about to be elected. Very true, the boys all have their friends and associates; but when it comes to electing officers of the union and delegates to the International Convention, we are among that class who think that friendship should not be an influence, and therefore select from the list of candidates those people who we think will render us the best service. Ere the April number of THE INLAND PRINTER will have gone to press the election of officers to No. 101 and delegates to the convention will have been announced. So far the campaign here has been a clean one, and we have yet to hear of any slanderous or personal reflection regarding any of the candidates, and for that reason alone we are convinced that they are a good selection; for the fight is a pretty bitter one, and if anything could be produced to their detriment, it certainly would have come to the surface. We will not reproduce the names of the candidates, but will promise your readers a full report of the result next month.

In a business line everything is quiet at the government printing office. Very few new appointments are being made, and none discharged. An occasional transfer is made from one season to another, so few of which that it makes but little difference in the office. Last week some half dozen printers from the first division were sent to the treasury branch, but only temporarily.

Some of the most nervous of the employés at the government printing office are anticipating a discharge at an early day. Owing to the appropriation running short, and the fact that extra night work was suddenly stopped, brought about these ideas. It will be remembered that, about a year ago, Public Printer Palmer was

compelled to discharge a large number, and the "mighty axe" fell upon about three hundred of his employés. At present there is a very heavy force of employés at the printing office, and we would not be surprised if the public printer saw fit to remove some of them ere long.

Now that the season is approaching for out-door exercises, the numerous base-ball enthusiasts are getting ready for general reorganization of their various clubs. The government printing office, it is said, can furnish some of the best material in this line, and the opinion is based on experiences of the past season. There were two good clubs in the office, and lots of sport and some good playing resulted. At the end of the season, the contest for the championship banner was a hot one, to say the least. All lovers of the game employed in the government printing office were called at the office of the secretary of No. 101 a few days since for reorganization, but it is not at this early date stated just what was done.

The new hall of Typographical Union, No. 101, of this city, is rapidly approaching completion. It is already under roof. After May 1 it will be occupied by the union, which is probably the best regulated labor organization in the United States, having nearly 1,500 members in good standing. The building, as we have previously stated, will be opened with a magnificent fair, and a committee of hard-working members have the matter in charge. The fact that the committee comprises a large number of ladies is alone assurance that it will be a success. Contributions to this fair have already been abundantly promised. The officers of the union are taking an active interest in the fair and are quite sanguine as to its financial results. Judging from those connected with the committee we can safely say that this anticipated event will be the greatest in the history of any typographical union in the United States.

Down-town printers are not very busy just now, and the manner in which they are being button-holed by aspiring delegates is an assurance that some one of their number will "get there." They have two candidates for delegates and one for president of No. 101. It is safe to say, however, that two out of the three will be elected.

EM DASH.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10, 1892.

Although trade continues to be very dull in San Francisco, the members of the typothetæ have responded generously to the call for subscriptions to support the printers of Pittsburgh now fighting the typographical union of that city. The San Francisco Typographical Union has been contributing for some time toward the support of the strikers, and the employing printers here express themselves as being determined to lend all the assistance in their power, that the strike may be settled in the near future.

The last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union was held Sunday afternoon, February 28. Three candidates for membership were elected and initiated, and four proposals for membership were received. The nominations for officers for the year beginning April 24, 1892, were made, the election to be held previous to the next meeting. A very close and exciting contest is anticipated. J. E. McCormick, whose past services to the organization as a member of the executive committee have earned for him the gratitude of the union, has been placed in nomination for president. From the fact that he safely engineered the union through its many recent difficulties with the employing printers and by his superior diplomacy prevented imminent strikes, which at the time seemed impossible to be averted, the organization will profit by the ruling power being placed in such able hands.

At this meeting, the following amendments were presented to be voted on at the next regular meeting:

In offices devoted wholly or in part to legal, or law work, such as law decisions, digests of laws, and opinions of courts, or in work where the copy differs or varies from the usual style of book composition, the copy shall be prepared by the office, and the

compositor shall not be required to correct any errors inadvertently made by the office.

No persons employed as foremen shall be eligible for active membership in the union; they may, however, be placed upon the exempt list, and when surrendering the office of foreman, be returned to the active list without action of the union. This rule shall also apply to stockholders in or part proprietors of printing offices.

The newspaper executive committee introduced the following amendment to the scale of prices affecting newspapers: The use of stereotype or electrotypes as reading matter is strictly prohibited, except said plates be measured by the file; provided, that when a pictorial cut is manufactured for and used exclusively by a paper in its news columns, the reading matter therein having no connection with reading matter contiguous to the cut, the cut shall not be measured. When a doubt exists as to the exclusive use of a cut by a paper the presumption shall be that it is intended for more than one paper.

The system in vogue in the East whereby the dues of members of the different typographical unions are levied according to the salaries received instead of necessitating the payment of a stipulated uniform sum by each member is about to be adopted in San Francisco. The following amendment to the by-laws was proposed at the last meeting of the local organization and is reasonably sure of being adopted, there apparently being no opposition from the members:

"1. The regular dues of this union shall be one per cent of the gross earnings of the active members directly engaged at the business, to be computed weekly and collected monthly; provided, that no member (save honorary, retired or superannuated) shall pay less than twenty-five cents per month. No fractions of a dollar to be computed.

"2. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the different chapels to furnish the secretary weekly with a list of the members and gross amount earned by each. In cases where there is no chapel, the secretary shall be authorized to accept the statements of members as to their own earnings. Any member found guilty of making false returns of amount earned shall be fined in the sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars nor less than five dollars."

The *Pacific Union Printer*, as befits a paper devoted to the interests of printers, is a well-edited and neatly printed sheet. Its utterances are invariably in good taste, logical and forceful. Such literature is needed in the work of organization. San Francisco union is to be congratulated on its ably conducted exponent.

E. P.

EFFECT OF THE AMATEUR PRINTER ON THE TRADE.

From a correspondent in Graham, Virginia, who signs himself "A Sufferer," we have received samples of printing so miserably executed as to be impossible to describe. In the letter which accompanied the samples, the writer says: "This immediate section is full of 'printers' who produce such work, and hard to say, they are frequently given preference to competent workmen simply on account of the low prices they demand. It is generally said that shops that produce such work never injure first-class houses, but my experience has been to the contrary, as there are always good paying customers who really do not know a neat job from scrambled ink, paper and type, as are the samples I send you. Such work is a disgrace to the great-grandfathers of the inventors of the 'art preservative.' There are good workmen in this section who suffer at the hands of these scramblers."

M. MARINONI, the celebrated French manufacturer of printing presses recently presented one of his newest machines to the Gutenberg School of printers at Paris. There is some talk of adding a bindery to the school to give apprentices and workmen a theoretical and practical course of instruction in that business that cannot fail to be an advantage both to employers and employed.

MICHIGAN STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

ON March 1 a meeting of delegates from different unions was held at Grand Rapids to form a state union. The meeting was called to order by Secretary Louis Guenther, of No. 39, effecting a temporary organization by the election of John D. Flanigan, chairman, and John B. Greenway, secretary. All but two unions in the state were represented, Kalamazoo and Adrian. The Committee on Credentials, Messrs. M. Hodgins, Bay City, Charles O. Bryce, Detroit, and A. W. Black, Jackson, reported the following delegates: Bay City, M. Hodgins; Detroit, Charles O. Bryce; Ann Arbor, Carl C. Kern; Jackson, James M. McQuilkin, A. W. Black; Lansing, W. V. Shields, F. E. Van Black; Saginaw, M. P. Hart; Muskegon, Charles T. Lundstrom, F. J. Addison; Grand Rapids, John B. Greenway, Cyren E. Fisk, John D. Flanigan. The convention discussed the feasibility of the scheme of bringing into the fold all printers of towns where no union exists, and to induce them to join the state union or form local unions. A constitution was adopted, and will be submitted to local unions for ratification. The International Typographical Union will also be asked to change its constitution, making each state an organizing district. The following officers were elected: President, John D. Flanigan, Grand Rapids; vice-president, Melvin Hodgins, Bay City; secretary-treasurer, F. E. Van Black, Lansing; state organizer, W. A. Black, Jackson. The next meeting will be held at Jackson the second Tuesday in September next. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the banquet, in which about seventy-five typos, their wives and sweethearts took part. Harvey O. Carr was the toastmaster. The first speaker of the evening was Col. M. A. Aldrich, who spoke on "Our Guests," which was responded to by Charles O. Bryce, of Detroit, who thanked the members of the local union for the treatment accorded the guests. An instructive history of the International Typographical Union was given by William M. Hathaway; "The Craft" was responded to by Colonel Aldrich, in the absence of J. J. Belknap; John D. Flanigan spoke on "State Organization;" E. P. Mills, of the Grand Rapids *Workman*, on "Our City," and E. D. Fuller remembered "Our Ladies." The printers' quartet also rendered several fine selections, and the meeting closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

LOCKING UP PAGES WITH THE STRINGS IN PLACE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Galveston, Texas, says: Mr. Clarke, of Clarke & Courts, recently secured a patent on 'grooved furniture,' a novel device for locking up book pages or jobs with the strings on. The furniture may be made in labor-saving lengths of any width, or it may be made just the length and width desired for any particular work, such as directories, briefs, lawbooks, etc. One set of furniture may be adapted to several sizes of pages. The set now in use in Mr. Clarke's office, which consists of pieces 44 picas long and 24 picas long by 2 picas in width, are used on briefs and directories every day by putting ordinary furniture between the grooved pieces where extra space is required in the head or back. The groove is eighteen points wide and six or eight points deep. This allows the string to enter the groove, while the furniture bears directly against the sides and head and foot of the page of matter. The time saved in making changes on briefs and directories is wonderful. An eight-page brief form may be unlocked and "dumped out" and eight new pages imposed and locked up within ten minutes, and the old pages are all tied up ready to be put away. There are no strings to be removed from the new pages; no letters or points can fall down between the furniture; no lines or corners pulled up or pried by "removing the string in a hurry"; no press kept waiting while pages are being imposed and untied in the old-fashioned way. Time is saved at the very time when time is most urgent. The groove may be made in electrotypes and pages locked up for the foundry with the strings on. During the last five months the writer has locked up over 2,000 pages of Texas reports for the foundry with the strings on, and has never found any inconvenience

from the strings, while the work can be done one-third quicker than by the old way. The groove can be made in pica labor-saving slugs, and need not be made more than four or five points deep by 14 points wide, which would be very convenient for locking up jobs with the strings on. Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, have a contract with Mr. Clarke to place the furniture on the market. The utility of grooved furniture will be manifest to any practical printer, and the furniture will soon be in general use, and as indispensable in the printing office as the steel quoin.

FIRST ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE CHICAGO PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual banquet of the Chicago Publishers' Association was held at the Hotel Richelieu, in Chicago, on the evening of March 13. The organization is the only one of the kind in the United States, and its objects have received the indorsement of the postoffice department and the daily press. Its membership is limited to the publishers of class and trade journals of recognized standing. Of the 600 alleged trade papers which pass through the mails from Chicago, the association had invited the membership of but 106. Nearly fifty of these were represented at the banquet by a body of men whose writings reach the most varied interests. O. L. Fox, of the *Indicator*, president of the association, presided during the afternoon discussion. The primary object of the organization was shown in the address of Vice-president John K. Allen, of *Domestic Engineering*. "Among the evils many of us feel the most," he said, "is the competition of the illegitimate publication, known as the 'house organ,' which by a species of coercion no more respectable than blackmail secures a large proportion of the money appropriated for advertising."

Other addresses were made by John B. Waldo, of the *Apparel Gazette*, and John A. Montgomery, superintendent of mails, and the following letter with accompanying resolution, which had been passed at a previous meeting, was read and unanimously indorsed:

CHICAGO, March 8, 1892.

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General, Washington:

SIR,—At a meeting of the Chicago Publishers' Association, an association composed of legitimate class newspapers, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and I was instructed to forward you a copy:

Resolved, That the members of this association, having become familiar with the subject in dispute between the publishers of *Printers' Ink* and the postoffice department, desire to protest against the readmission of *Printers' Ink* to mail matter of the second class, such protest being based on the following grounds:

- (1) That we believe *Printers' Ink* to be the personal organ of the advertising agency of George P. Rowell & Co.
- (2) That we believe its legitimate paid-in-cash subscriptions are not sufficient to warrant the transmission at pound rates of the number of copies they claim to issue.
- (3) That its readmission would establish a precedent which would prevent the department from excluding any personal organ which might in the future be issued by any business house.

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. WALDO, Secretary.

Those present were: O. L. Fox, *Indicator*; W. J. F. Daily, *Figaro*; Jonathan Periam, *Prairie Farmer*; Hugh M. Wilson, *Railway Age*; A. H. McQuilkin, C. F. Whitmarsh, *INLAND PRINTER*; James Boyd, *Lumber Trade Journal*; W. H. Freeman, *Investigator*; H. H. Windsor, *Street Railway Review*; G. L. Grant, *American Florist*; Jefferson Jackson, *National Harness Review*; C. Dowst, *National Laundry Journal*; R. J. Haight, *Monumental News*; J. Fred Waggoner, *Western Paper Trade*; L. Muller, Jr., *Inland Architect*; Major J. C. Bundy, *Religio-Philosophical Journal*; C. L. Peyton, *Shoe and Leather Review*; D. G. Garnery, *National Builder*; R. S. Smyers, *Real Estate and Building Journal*; John J. Bolin, *Hotel World*; W. P. Dunn, *Dry Goods Reporter*; C. E. Rollins, *Argus*; A. M. Leslie, *Farm Implement News*; R. C. Bernard, *Farm, Field and Stockman*; J. D. Dayly, *Brickmaker*; K. E. Edwort and B. Edwards, *American Contractor*; T. F. Harvey, *Confectioner*; G. H. Hazlett, *American Jeweler*; Eugene C. Sittig, *Brewer and Maltster*; Morgan Bates, *American Poultry Journal*; John B. Waldo, *Apparel Gazette*; John K.

Allen, *Domestic Engineering*; Willard A. Smith, *Railway Review*; Charles S. Clark, *American Miller*; J. Lewis Draper, *Wool and Hide Shipper*; Robert Forsyth, *American Engraver*; Daniel Stern, *American Artisan*; Charles E. Block and E. Newman, *Adviser*; John S. Palmer, *American Storekeeper*.

PRANG'S EASTER CARDS.

Messrs. L. Prang have evidently taken unusual pains with their preparation for the Easter season of 1892. Very striking and novel effects are shown, and it is safe to say that they have never before been surpassed by them in variety and beauty. Dainty and brilliantly colored flowers, birds, crosses and other emblems; Scripture texts and mottoes, and bits of the sweetest Easter poetry are among the devices and decorations which have been employed. Among the art books shown are: "Not to Myself Alone," a poem illustrated with six full-page etchings by Louis K. Harlow, and vignettes in pen drawing by F. Schuyler Matthews, with beautiful hand-decorated cover; "Places that Our Lord Loved," by Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., with an introduction by Dr. Kinsley Twining; this is illustrated in water-color sketches and pen drawings by F. Schuyler Matthews, and has a portrait of the author and handsome illuminated cover; "Come, Sunshine, Come," a poem from the French of Charles Vincent, with six exquisite full-page illustrations in photogravure, by Louis K. Harlow, and vignettes by F. Schuyler Matthews, between fine hand-decorated covers prettily fastened with ribbons and bows. A special feature of this season's line are two reproductions in colors of original paintings by Alfred Miessner, one representing winged cherubs, and the other a Madonna and Child, with the shadow of the cross against the sky. These pictures are produced by a new process from photographed negatives, which gives the effect of the original as reflected through a mirror. The coloring is exquisite and the picture altogether charming.

AN AMATEUR'S TRIUMPH.

We have received, through the courtesy of Mr. M. C. Dodson, of Atlanta, Georgia, a little work of forty-four pages and cover, entitled "Masonic Mysteries Unveiled," by P. Davidson. The book is $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size and is remarkably well and tastefully executed in consideration of the following circumstances as related by Mr. Dodson:

"I have on several occasions sent you monstrosities in the way of attempts at printing, and now send you one that will show the other side of the picture. The enclosed little book was printed *without a press*, was trimmed *without a paper cutter*, and was set up and printed by a young man who had *never been in a printing office in his life*, had never received a moment's instruction from a printer—his only information about the business being derived from a 'book on printing'—presumably one of the cheap affairs sent out with amateur outfits. I know every fact in connection with this remarkable piece of work, and can furnish proofs if necessary. Loudsville is not a town, but a cross-roads store and postoffice, twenty-five miles from a railroad and about 'twenty-five miles from anywhere else.' How a man of the intelligence his work shows Mr. Davidson to be ever came to drift from Scotland to the mountains of North Georgia is a mystery I cannot explain. This printing was done by his son, a lad nineteen or twenty years old, and the 'thing' on which it was printed was made of wood by his elder brother, who was something of a cabinetmaker in the old country. The trimming was done with a shoe knife or pocket knife, I do not know which. The type was sold by our firm, and sent by mail in card fonts; the ink, etc., was also sent to him by mail. The young man who did this work is in Atlanta—in a situation I procured for him—and if he does not make his mark as a printer I am no prophet."

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend an informal reception to the advertising patrons of the *Courier of Ottumwa*, Iowa, on March 25. A most attractive programme accompanies the invitation.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: Theodore A. Bechtel, with Penfield Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Park F. Yengling, of Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. H. Wimpfheimer, of the Jaenecke-Ullman Ink Company, New York; John J. Horton, of the Enterprise Printing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Bonnell, of the J. Harper Bonnell Company, New York; C. R. Carver, manufacturer of paper cutters, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. W. Child, of the Child Acme Cutter and Press Company, Boston, Mass.; Ralph N. Perlee, of George Mather's Sons, New York; A. J. Casey, *Inquirer*, Owensboro, Ky.; T. H. Adams, publisher, *Commercial*, Vincennes, Ind.; I. L. Stone, president Duplex Printing Press Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; W. C. Thomas, business manager *Sheboygan County News*, Sheboygan, Wis.; T. E. Du Bois, editor *Blade*, Fairbury, Ill.; T. K. Dunn, *Tribune*, Elroy, Wis.; Henry Muss, *Gazette*, Champaign, Ill.; George W. Baird, with Recorder Printing Company, Janesville, Wis.; George Winthrop Fairchild, president Eckerson Press Company, Oneonta, N. Y.

A TRIBUTE FROM EMPLOYÉS.

Our New Zealand correspondent writes us that the whole of the employés of the *Lyttelton Times* office, Christchurch, have contributed toward a memorial headstone, which they have erected to the memory of their lately deceased employer, the Hon. Mr. Reeves. This tribute shows the good feeling which existed between the master and his men at the time of his death, and the handsome stone in the place of tombs close by the Avon will stand as a memorial to others. The lettering on the stone reads:

"Steadfast to the end."

In memory of

WILLIAM REEVES,

Who was born at Clapham, England, February 10, 1825, and died at Risingholme, near Christchurch, April 4, 1891.

He became a New Zealand colonist in the year 1856, and for more than thirty years took an active share in the public affairs of this country. In addition to his work as a journalist he was a member in turn of each House of the New Zealand Parliament and a Minister of the Crown.

"Who broke no promise, served no private end;

Who gained no title, and who lost no friend."

Erected by the United Staff of the Lyttelton Times Company.

MR. EUGENE FIELD AND THE "LANATE" WEST.

Mr. Eugene Field in his "Sharps and Flats" column in a recent issue of the *Chicago Daily News* shakes the Springfield *Republican* in the following style: "The Springfield *Republican* is wofully stirred up over the story which Mrs. Alice Morse Earle contributes to the March number of *Scribner's Magazine*. It says: 'Who this writer is, what are her antecedents, we do not know, but a more unsympathetic, more "superior" view of Yankee life we have not seen,' etc. 'It is not pleasant to read of New England when the writer patronizes in this way. * * * Such a tone is offensive in the last degree.' Mrs. Alice Morse Earle is a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and she is residing at present in Brooklyn, New York. She has published a charming book entitled 'The Sabbath in Puritan New England'—the editor of the Springfield paper should read it, for it is a standard work. So far as the 'offensive patronizing' of New England is concerned, we really do not see what the Springfield editor is going to do about it. Guess he'll have to stand it. New England people ought to begin to be willing to take a little of the same kind of medicine they have been pumping into the rest of creation for the last fifty years. At any rate, whether they are willing or not, they must take it. New England is a precious small dab nowadays and the grandiose superciliousness she has been visiting upon other folk from time immemorial is going to be repaid with compound interest. She may protest and recalcitrate, or she may grin and pretend to like it; she must take her medicine all the same, and lots of it, too. New England must pay the penalty of not keeping pace with others in the procession."

THE INLAND PRINTER.



VIEW IN WASHINGTON PARK, CHICAGO.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by Bromberg Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

BROMBERG BROS. & CO. CHICAGO

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890

O. N. BLOMGREN,
PRES.
C. G. BLOMGREN,
V. PRES.
JOHN SODERBERG,
TREAS.
JOS. H. BARNETT,
SECY.

**BLOMGREN
BROS & CO.**

175 MONROE ST.
CHICAGO.

Electrotypers.
Stereotypers.

PHOTO
ZINC
WOOD ENGRAVERS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*QUERIST*," writing from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, asks what three colors of ink would give the best results on cards submitted. *Answer*.—It would require some experimenting to be able to answer this question satisfactorily. Would suggest that "*Querist*" send \$1 to the Illinois Paper Company, Chicago, and order one of White's Multi-Color Charts, from which he can select the colors most suitable in his estimation.

A SUBSCRIBER, writing from Devil's Lake, Minnesota, says: Please inform me through your columns which forms of expression are proper: 1. "When books can be obtained as *cheap* as listed," etc., or, "When books can be obtained as *cheaply* as listed." Should *cheaply* be used in place of *cheap*? 2. "He needs a new press, and needs it *bad*," or, "He needs a new press, and needs it *badly*." *Answer*.—1. No. 2. He needs it *badly*—that is we presume he does.

J. A. Y. asks: 1. How to make an inexpensive ink reducer. 2. What application applied to rollers that have become somewhat hardened will restore their suction. 3. What THE INLAND PRINTER does with specimens sent for criticism. *Answer*.—A reply to questions 1 and 2 will be found in the column of "Practical Notes." 3. The supply of specimens is at present exhausted, being sent to those who request them, and who accompany their request with the necessary postage.

CHICAGO NOTES.

H. J. ARMSTRONG & Co., printers, have removed to 128 and 130 Franklin street.

THE *Abendpost*, one of Chicago's German dailies, has recently removed into the building at 203 Fifth avenue, and now has convenient quarters.

JOSEPH H. BARNETT, secretary of Blomgren Bros. & Co., the engravers, has left on a business trip through Indiana and Michigan to be gone about two weeks.

MR. J. T. EDSON, manager of the Chicago office of the Werner Printing and Lithographing company, recently at 315 Wabash avenue, has removed to more desirable premises in the Bort building, 17 Quincy street.

MR. JAMES MCKENNA, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union and editor of the *Union Printer*, of New York city, was a visitor in Chicago during March, being cordially received by his many friends.

At the regular meeting, March 27, of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, a book and job scale was formulated and recommended with regard to an arrangement with the book and job offices for shorter hours of labor. The proposed scale suggests for a week of forty-eight hours \$16, for fifty-four hours \$17, for fifty-nine hours \$18.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON & WALKER, printers, at 170 Madison street, have taken Mr. James Johnson, their foreman, into partnership. The company was incorporated on March 3 last, under the title of the Walker-Robertson Company, to do printing, electrotyping and binding, with a capital stock of \$20,000, Isaac Walker, Archibald Robertson and James Johnson being the incorporators. The qualifications of the gentlemen who comprise the firm are significant of success.

THE clerks and other employes of Ginn & Co., publishers, of Chicago, were made happy March 21 by a "division of the profits." Edwin Ginn, the head of the firm in Boston, made the announcement a year ago that a division would be made of a certain portion of the profits on the increase in business for the fiscal year. The division was made on a salary basis. The amounts received are equivalent to 6¼ per cent interest on the salaries. The smallest check was for \$43 and the largest for \$210.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of Chicago, decided on March 21 that a catalogue containing matter of a mere advertising nature was not a proper subject of copyright. The case was that of the G. F. Blake Manufacturing Company against George W. Wheeler and

others to enjoin the alleged infringement of a copyright of a catalogue containing cuts and descriptions of pumps which complainant manufactured. The action of complainant, the court thought, was like the old scheme to perpetuate patents that had lapsed, and he would therefore overrule the motion for an injunction.

THE annual election of officers for Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, was held on March 30, and resulted as follows: President, John C. Harding; vice-president, George S. Hannaford; trustees, James C. Hutchins, chairman, L. C. Boudreau, William A. Hornish; recording secretary and organizer, Frank A. Kidd; secretary-treasurer, William McEvoy; sergeant-at-arms, James Rathgeber; delegates to I. T. U., B. L. Beecher, W. J. Creevey, R. S. Phillips, Peter Price.

At the March meeting of Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Wade; vice-president, Jules Bertaux; secretary-treasurer, James H. Bowman; recording secretary, John Kyle, of J. M. W. Jones Co.; executive committee, Henry Rochon, Frank Beck, William Moran; board of directors, Frank Keifer, John Kelly, Alex Smith, Al Wendt, Tony Barbien; delegate to International Typographical Union, John McMillen; alternate, John P. Keefe; guardian, William Neuses.

INDICATIONS of the development of a certain line of machinery for publishers and printers is furnished by the statement of H. H. Latham, dealer in printers' and bookbinders' machinery, at 306 Dearborn street, this city, that there is a rapidly growing demand among country publishers for folding machines, and that the same is true of printers in cities of five thousand inhabitants and upward. The folder has already become a most important adjunct to the printing office. But a few years ago, folders were used only by the largest newspapers. They were expensive and complicated. Now they have as great a range as printing presses, both as to price and capacity. They have literally created a demand for themselves.

At his home in the Cleveland Flats, Cleveland and Fullerton avenues, Chicago, Horatio Hill, the oldest printer in Chicago, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, March 19. Mr. Hill set his first "stick" of type at Concord, Massachusetts, seventy-five years ago, in the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot*. For his first year's work he received a salary of \$30 and his board. In 1829 he became a stockholder in the paper. He reduced the working hours of all the compositors under him to ten hours a day. In 1836, when Chicago had 2,000 inhabitants, Mr. Hill came to Chicago and purchased the *Weekly Democrat* for \$1,350. He hired John Wentworth as editor. The office was on South Water street, between La Salle and Clark streets. Later on the home of the paper was at No. 7 Clark street, where it remained till the big fire. Mr. Hill numbered as his friends General Jackson, Governor Murray, Silas Wright, A. C. Flagg and William C. Brant.

THE opening reception of the spring exhibition of water colors at the Chicago Art Institute on March 21 was largely attended by the local artists, art lovers and society people. The works of eastern artists, which were shown in the recent exhibition of the American Water Color Society in New York, do not make as strong a showing, but Chicago artists are well represented, and appear as strong in the character of the paintings as the New York men. Guerin, Vanderpoel, Lowell, Smedley, Brooks and Dawson are some of the local artists who have sent in contributions, and Wild, Reinhardt DeThustrop, Fenn, Moran, Robinson and Landlay are the signatures attached to a few eastern productions. The exhibit is evenly divided between figures and landscapes. Marie Vander Verr shows a strong head, Beatrice C. Wilcox a bunch of poppies very prettily grouped and rich in composition. A bit of lake shore just north of Chicago is a favorable introduction to V. Saltz, a new man, and Frederick Richardson exhibits a study made in Normandy, a morning effect on a stretch of meadows. Willis Robinson shows a characteristic marine view and M. D. Woodbury has a well-handled study of a little Dutch boy. The exhibit closes April 17.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

EDWIN F. GIBBS, Madison, Wisconsin, samples of society printing well and tastefully executed.

F. C. EDDY & Co., Los Angeles, California, send a creditably printed and well-worded advertising card.

F. J. BRAINARD, printer, Oakland, California. Directory page advertisement in colors. Excellent in all its features.

ARTHUR B. MAXWELL, foreman *News*, Woonsocket, South Dakota. Specimens of general printing, neatly and cleanly printed.

THE business card of W. H. Kistler & Co., fine printers, Denver, Colorado, in tints, colors and bronzes, is attractive in its novelty and fine execution.

ROBERT S. DENHAM, job printer, Superior, Wisconsin, submits samples which are creditable in composition and design, but somewhat defective in presswork.

WINN & HAMMOND, printers, Detroit, Michigan, have made a brochure entitled aptly "Concerning Ourselves." It is a delightful piece of work. Such advertising pays.

F. F. BYINGTON, with the Pacific Press Publishing Company, Oakland, California, sends two handsome calendar blotters, in colors. Well designed and well executed.

PEACOCK BROS., printers and stationers, 624 Bourke street, Melbourne, Australia. Engraved and printed calendar, in correct taste well sustained in all the departments.

THE *Trumpet* is the title of a neatly printed four-page advertising sheet published by Albert B. King, printer, 89 William street, New York, and is as prolific in ideas as it is tasteful in execution.

FROM Sell T. Hawkins, with the *Hendricks County Republican*, Danville, Indiana, specimens of general work have been received. The designs show originality and the workmanship is commendable.

MESSRS. RAYNOR & TAYLOR, printers and binders, Bates street, Detroit, Michigan, send a handsome sample of their work. It is the programme of the Michigan Club banquet, held on February 22.

MR. H. R. CURTIS, of the Curtis Printing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, sends us the letterhead, return and address envelopes, card and billhead of his firm. The specimens are in tints, bronzes and colors, and are original, tasteful and attractive.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, job printer, with the Leoti (Kan.) *Standard*, sends us a surprisingly pretty little booklet advertising his department. In the design, composition, selection of colors and presswork Mr. Taylor has shown judgment and taste.

SAMPLES of printing in tints, colors and bronzes have been received from J. F. Farrally, superintendent of the New Milford (Conn.) *Gazette* Printing and Publishing House. The work is admirably done in consideration of the difficulties in its accomplishment.

THE *Free Press*, of Waverly, New York, sends a specimen of a notehead in colors and tints. A fac simile of a scrap of the *Press* torn from the top of the editorial column is an attractive feature, and the design throughout is sustained by admirable workmanship.

SAMPLES of rulework, which contain some original ideas, have been received from H. G. Batchelder, compositor with T. C. Metcalf & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. They are lacking in strength of design, however, and the presswork is not up to Messrs. Metcalf's usual grade.

R. E. HICKS, manager of the Kansas City Printing Company, Kansas City, Missouri, sends a sample of a business card in tints and colors, the entire work on which (composition, engraving and presswork) was performed by W. A. Sexton. Simplicity, strength and good taste characterize the work.

THE Monetary Times Printing Company, Toronto, Ontario, submit a specimen of catalogue work. So far as the composition is concerned it bears evidence of an office whose type faces have

been carefully selected, but not used to advantage, the fault of using fancy type inappropriately being heightened by the profuse use of ornaments. The form is out of register, but the presswork is good.

THE *Canada Lumberman* and the *Canadian Miller*, published by Mr. A. G. Mortimer, at Toronto, Ontario, are two class journals whose typographical appearance should recommend them to patronage in the Dominion and the United States. The selections are good and the matter is well arranged.

"STRAIGHT RULE DESIGNS FOR JOB COMPOSITORS," is the title of a handsome collection of specimens of rulework published by L. A. Macdonald, of Portland, Oregon. It embraces over fifty specimens, printed on pages 10 by 7 inches in size and held together with a ribbon. The covers are well executed specimens of color work.

W. B. POWELL, Lexington, Kentucky, sends specimens of printing in colors, tints and bronzes. There are some trifling defects which Mr. Powell explains as due to adverse circumstances, otherwise the work is deserving of high commendation. A selection of everyday printing submitted shows good taste in designing and careful work.

SAMPLES of colored work come from Daniel Antonio Chambon, Gran Fabrica de Sellos y Tipografia Mercantil, Valencia, Venezuela. We would fain give a favorable criticism of these specimens, but the joining of the rule of the border is wretchedly done, and being worked gray-black is unsightly, being also blurred in places. The selection of the colors is crude.

MR. A. V. HAIGHT, the American artist in color printing, and whose name is as familiar in Europe as it is in the United States in connection with tasteful work, sends a little booklet of eight pages and cover, setting forth the advantages of his office, the Eagle Printing House, at 12 Liberty street, Poughkeepsie, New York. To say that it sustains his reputation is sufficient criticism.

"EMBOSSING MADE EASY," is the title of a neat little pamphlet published by Mr. P. J. Lawlor, 45 Willow street, Malden, Massachusetts. It is for sale at the low price of 50 cents, and for \$2 the publisher offers to send with the work samples of embossing executed by his method. From the varied assortment and the workmanship on the specimens submitted, Mr. Lawlor is to be congratulated.

MESSRS. BERGER & WIRTH, ink makers, Leipzig, Germany, have just issued a very handsome lithographed hanger, which displays to excellent advantage the colors and bronzes made by that house. The central portion of design shows a group of gnomes grinding inks and coloring a number of toy balloons; the lower portion, the works of the firm, and the balance of placard is tastefully arranged. We acknowledge the receipt of a sample from the New York house, 190 William street.

WE acknowledge an invitation from the DaCosta Printing and Publishing House, of Jacksonville, Florida, to visit and inspect their establishment on March 17. While grateful for the courtesy, we suppose it is desired that an opinion be expressed on the workmanship of the printed invitation. As a specimen of the ultra florid style of composition, it is well done, but we think Mr. DaCosta should hearken to the words of Mr. DeVinne as enunciated at the typothetæ convention last October.

FROM Mr. Fred W. Stearns, printer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, we have received a little booklet entitled "Organized Labor," its object as partially denoted by the title being to give data regarding the various labor organizations with the place and date of meeting of each, with blank pages for memoranda in the center of the work. A manual of parliamentary procedure, and tables of rules, arranged in a manner suitable for speedy reference, which accompanies the booklet, will doubtless be of much value.

THE work of W. H. Wright, Jr., of the "Electric" press, 293 Washington street, Buffalo, New York, has been commented on at various times in this column and always favorably, being marked by that care and exactitude which evidences that a systematic and

energetic business man as well as a capable printer is the moving spirit in his establishment. Specimens of all classes of work recently received bear out this estimate. In all the minutiae that go to make perfect work, Mr. Wright is a past master.

A NUMBER of specimens also received from: John H. Corliss, Council Bluffs, Iowa; James I. Parcel, Greensburg, Kansas; Spencer & Vanfleet, Philadelphia, Pa.; Manger, printer, Omaha, Neb.; Terwilliger & Peck, New York; Brown, Thurston Company, Portland, Maine; Finley & Hawley, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Jan Byrd, with *Eastland Chronicle*, Texas; Morse, the printer, Holyoke, Mass.; James Bain & Son, Toronto, Ont.; J. C. Cain, Woodstock, Ont.; Star Publishing Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; John N. Cole, Andover, Mass.; F. L. Whipple, Riceville, Iowa; Charles E. May, Forest City, Iowa; A. Earl Sargent, Danforth, Maine.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

TOPEKA, Kansas, now has a new weekly—the *Advocate*.

THE *Railway Times* is one of the latest of Chicago's journals.

THE St. Patrick's day edition of the *Boston Post* was printed on green paper.

A NEWSPAPER named the *Globe* has just been published at Dodge City, Kansas.

THE *Western Penman* is the name of a new paper just started at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE Tatler Publishing Company, of Fostoria, Ohio, has begun issuing a weekly publication.

THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Leader* has within a few days put on a new dress, and is now a beautiful looking sheet.

THE first issue of the *Creede Chronicle*, Creede, Colorado, appeared on March 22. It is well printed and well edited.

J. R. CLINE, of the Bay City (Mich.) *Times*, has recently accepted the position of manager of the Grand Rapids *Democrat*.

It is rumored that another morning paper will soon make its appearance in Benton Harbor, Michigan. It will be democratic in politics.

W. H. DENNISON, formerly city editor of the *Daily Bulletin*, of Anderson, Indiana, has transferred his services to the *Daily Democrat*, of the same city.

J. W. MCEHRAN, late of the *Detroit Free Press*, is now city editor of the *Palladium*, of St. Joseph, Michigan, filling the place vacated by R. P. Chaddock.

THE *Morning Press*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, recently appeared in a new dress. They are about to remove to new and more commodious quarters, where a new Cox Duplex printing press is being put in position for their use.

THE Glens Falls (N. Y.) *Evening Record* which was introduced to the public October 19, 1891, published its own obituary March 3. The editor, A. C. Johnson, made the frank acknowledgment that the expenses were more than he had anticipated.

HORATIO GOODMAN, formerly a case holder on the *Record*, of Glens Falls, New York, and John Tubbs, of the *Warrensburgh News* have purchased the *Corinthian*, Corinth, New York, and take possession April 1. Their many friends wish them success in their new field.

Two hundred and thirty-four German journalists recently applied to their emperor to obtain a reduction of the press telegraph taxes. He replied that "The tax was merely raised a little; if there was no tax the papers would publish telegrams of news of no importance whatever."

THE *Monday Morning Times* is a candidate for the approval of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, citizens, and made its bow March 7. None of the Fort Wayne dailies issue Monday mornings, so the *Times* enters a field not occupied. It is a clean and neat-looking six-column folio, and withal very readable. In the salutatory the publishers announce that "Unless the *Times* is an official organ it cannot hope to exist, therefore the undersigned beg leave to

state that it is the official organ of the proprietors, and all advertising contracts can be made on the basis that it has the largest circulation of any paper published in this office." Gart Shober & Bro., proprietors.

THE press club of Anderson, Indiana, which was organized about one month ago with a membership of eighteen, already has a suite of rooms furnished in elegant style. It is intended that a course of lectures shall be given under the club's auspices in the near future. J. O. Hardesty is president and C. R. Cravens, secretary.

THE *Amesbury Daily*, Amesbury, Massachusetts, is not to be congratulated on its typographical appearance. It has recently published a supplement, which, with the issue of the paper of March 7, has been submitted for criticism. At first we considered it was a set-off sheet sent in error, but on closer examination it was discovered that the composition was as bad as the presswork.

THE *Breckenridge News*, of Cloverport, Kentucky, announces that its new building will soon be ready for the roof. It is a two-story brick with glass and iron front, is 30 by 40 feet and will be the handsomest, best and most roomy building in that portion of the state used exclusively for the publishing business. An engine and machinery, preparatory for running the presses by steam, have been contracted for and will soon arrive.

The Rogers Typograph Company have issued the following circular to newspaper publishers:

OFFICE OF THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH COMPANY.—M. W. O'Brien, President and Treasurer; Ford Starring, Secretary; Board of Trustees—D. M. Ferrv James McMillan, Thomas W. Palmer, Frank J. Hecker, M. W. O'Brien.

DETROIT, Mich., March 16, 1892.

Newspaper Publishers: SIRs,—Replying to the inquiries as to when we will be able to commence the supplying of the trade with our machines, would say that in thirty days we will be prepared to show you an "impression and casting" machine, free from all patents, excepting our own, and which will have many points of superiority over the machines with which we won the typesetting contest before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, in October last, in Chicago. Our shops will be located in Detroit, Michigan, and the output of machines will commence soon after the 1st day of June next. We will be pleased to send you any information you may desire. Yours very truly, THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH COMPANY.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE machinery for the new paper mill at Alberni, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, has arrived at its destination and is being put in place.

THE machinery is nearly all in place in the new mill of the Church Paper Company, at Rock Falls, Illinois, and the making of paper will be begun very soon.

A NEW wrinkle in the manufacture of envelopes is to put gum both on the flap and on the body of the envelope itself. It is done by machinery and is a valuable invention.

THE Rockdale, Ohio, paper mill furnishes telephone communication to the citizens of Rockdale from that place to adjoining cities that are centers of the manufacture of paper.

THE Badger Paper Company, of Kaukauna, Wisconsin, has ordered an eight-color machine for its wall-paper-making department. This will be the fourth machine put into operation.

THE Glens Falls Paper Mill Company's new paper mill at Fort Edward, New York, is about completed. Its capacity will be about equal to that of the Glens Falls plant—forty tons per day.

THE big mill at Rumford Falls, Maine, is expected to be in running order November 1, 1892. It is also stated that not less than 1,000 persons will be employed at and around the falls this coming summer.

IN Lawrence, Massachusetts, several new water wheels are being placed in the Russell paper mill. When the work is completed the pulp mill will be operated by water power instead of steam, as formerly.

A NEW process of sizing paper is described by Mr. A. Mitscherlich, of Freiburg, Germany, as follows: On adding sulphite liquors in which wood has been boiled to a solution of gelatine, the

latter is precipitated in a "highly cementitious and adhesive condition." The precipitate is dissolved in slightly alkaline water and is reprecipitated in the pulp by the addition of alum.

F. PERKINS & SON, of Holyoke, are sending to paper firms some unique blotters. The company's trade mark is on the upper sheet of the pad, and covering that is some red celluloid, making a very pretty affair.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN S. VAN NORTWICK, of Appleton, Wisconsin, were called to New York last week by news of the dangerous illness of their son Willie, who is there attending school. Advices state that the boy is recovering.

LAST year's increase of paper production over that of 1890 was, in this country, $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In the West the increase was over 13 per cent, or proportionately some little higher than in the East. This is being used as a backer of western claims to affect eastern realties.

THE people of Newton, Kansas, want a strawboard mill, and speaking for them a local paper says: "It seems to us that if some of the farmers of the county would organize a company for the manufacture of strawboard in the city, it could be operated with a profit. We cannot see why farmers should burn their straw and then send to Ohio, or some other state east for their strawboard felting and pay an extravagant price and a high rate of freight, when they could realize five dollars a ton for their straw here and at the same time buy the same felting for nearly half what they now pay for it. Why don't some of our enterprising farmers or citizens take this matter up?"

THE United States, it is claimed, has a capacity for producing about 15,250,000 pounds of paper annually, not counting the idle mills, of which at present about seventy are reported, out of a total of 1,180. Of this enormous product some 3,735,000 pounds are used in printing newspapers and books, and 212,800 pounds more go to help bind the books printed. It is estimated that 498,000 pounds are consumed by the building trades; 3,176,000 pounds of wrapping paper are used, and 590,000 pounds of writing papers. An important item is the production of nearly 1,600,000 pounds of press, straw and wood pulp "boards." The production of "artificial leather," fortunately for the purchasers of shoes, has been decreasing since 1884, when 129,000 pounds of this material were produced. The most rigid economy is practiced in paper making; hence the high degree of mechanical skill and executive ability connected with this industry as compared with the cost of the product.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Angelo Noce, of Denver, Colorado, for the photograph of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from which the half-tone in the article by Mr. Pelton in this issue was made.

A PRINTERS' club has been recently formed in Melbourne, Australia, and is making rapid headway in popularity, so much so that Sydney and other cities are considering the advisability of imitating Melbourne's example in that respect.

THE introduction of composing machines into the office of the *Sportsman*, London, England, has been followed by a strike of the printers of that establishment, the men declaring that the use of the machines would cause a reduction of fifty per cent of their wages.

THE Toronto (Ont.) Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 10, held a largely attended meeting in room 7, Richmond hall, on the evening of March 2. Mr. Bailey presided. A deputation from the Brotherhood of Printing Pressmen's Assistants was received, and the question of indenturing apprentices was discussed at considerable length.

THE Geneva (Swiss) Association of Master Printers, who, about a year ago, formed a syndicate to keep up the price of printing, has been dissolved. After having secured the adherence of nearly

all the firms worthy of the name, it was considered they would have been able to hold their own. The dissolution is owing to internal discords, and the inroads the lithographers made into their customers' affections. A similar society has been in operation for several years at Lausanne, and has worked to the entire satisfaction of the trade.

FRENCH lithographers are asking themselves why they are left so much in the rear in the printing of Christmas and Easter cards. Immense numbers of these cards are designed in London and printed in Berlin every year, indicating that the Parisian artist and artisan has not progressed at the same rate as his confrères on either side.

THE Brotherhood Steam Print, of Galesburg, Illinois, has without solicitation adopted the nine-hour workday system. This, together with the fact that the office pays its compositors \$14 to \$16 a week, \$2 to \$4 a week above the union scale, has raised the office away above the warm place it has always held in the hearts of union printers.

WE are indebted to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for the beautiful half-tone illustrations of Manitou and of Colorado Springs appearing in this issue. By the way, printers going to the dedication of the Printers' Home, in May, will find the Chicago & Alton one of the best lines from Chicago or from St. Louis to Kansas City on the way west.

A STRIKE of Roumanian printers at Bucharest has been in progress for some time; five of the largest printeries in that city having been practically closed, in consequence of a demand on the part of the men for a nine-hour day at the current rate per hour. The employers are very determined, alleging that if they grant the concession the extra demand for labor will raise the printer's wages till they will have to pay more for nine hours' labor within a year than they now give for ten hours' work.

THE following resolution was passed at the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to have prepared a suitable gold medal, containing not less than fifty dollars' worth of pure metal, to be presented to the inventor or discoverer of any specific device or process, the practical use of which will materially cheapen the production or quicken the printing of newspapers, provided such device or process is in their opinion of sufficient importance and value to be entitled to such recognition.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Los Angeles, California, says: "An error occurred in the February INLAND PRINTER which should be corrected. It was in reference to a specimen of job work received from 'C. E. Jenkins, press boy.' The item does Mr. Jenkins an injustice, as he is an old member of Los Angeles Union, and his work is highly creditable." If our correspondent will examine the item spoken of he will find that the words to which he objects are in quotations, being taken from the printed card which accompanied Mr. Jenkins' very handsome samples. The humor of the irony, we thought, would be evident, but —

THE printers of the big West Publishing firm, at St. Paul, Minnesota, whose business in law books and legalis is the most extensive in the United States, failed to secure a settlement of their troubles on March 21, the company not making all the concessions demanded, and in the afternoon sixty union printers went out on a strike. The company at once declared theirs to be a non-union office, and arranged to carry on their work with new men. Typesetting machines are at the bottom of the strike, the men claiming that because of the machines a greater number of apprentices than union rules allowed were employed.

THE social tendencies of the printers of Australia should be a lesson to their American brethren. Our Australian correspondent says: "One of the institutions which the craft generally in Melbourne takes great pride in is the band of the *Age* newspaper companionship. This band intends to carry out a series of picnics for the trade during summer, the first of which came off last month at Portarlington, proving highly enjoyable, some two hundred comps. (wives and families included) going on board the steamer

Edina, and with the harbor like a mill pond, the music of the band made the outing most enjoyable. On the green ashore, dancing, singing, the band, and refreshments filled up an afternoon and evening which will long be remembered by all who took part therein."

TRADE NOTES.

THE Graham Publishing Company, Graham, Virginia, have leased their job department to their old foreman, A. F. Hendricks.

COSACK & Co., Buffalo, New York, have ready their full line of fans, containing over seventy-five designs. They also have ready a set of World's Fair cards.

MR. DEXTER, of the Dexter Folder Company of Fulton, New York, placed one of the company's folding machines with the *Daily Democrat*, of Anderson, Indiana, on March 16.

THE *Daily Palladium*, published in Benton Harbor, the busy little city across the river from St. Joseph, Michigan, is now printed on a new Babcock Standard press, and folded by a Brown folding machine.

FRANK C. EDDY, a well-known printer of Los Angeles, California, has disposed of his interest in his job printing office to his brother-in-law, William Wolfe, and has accepted the foremanship of the Los Angeles *Daily Herald*.

MESSRS. MOFFETT & THURSTON, printers, publishers and binders, Minneapolis, Minnesota, having made extensive improvements in their printing plant, and having enlarged their premises, announce that they are fully equipped to satisfy their patrons, and guarantee a careful attention to all orders.

R. J. OLIPHANT, of Oswego, New York, has gotten out for the Dexter Folder Company, of Fulton, New York, a sixteen-page catalogue describing the various machines manufactured by that firm, which is a neatly printed job. The catalogue includes all the latest machines made by the Dexter Company.

It is stated that Mr. Harvey Dalziel, at a recent printing exposition, changed the bases of a twelve-page form of plates to those for a smaller size in five minutes, by the use of his patent base. This improvement is spoken of very highly by all who have used it. Mr. Dalziel will visit America in the near future for the purpose of introducing this specialty.

MR. J. M. GOUGHNOUR, publisher and printer, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, who now carries on the business formerly conducted by the firm of Goughnour & Fink, which was dissolved February 15, 1891, removed on March 1 from the premises at 247 and 249 Main street to more desirable quarters at 316½ and 318 on the same street. He has also put in a Universal press from the Colt's Armory Works.

BLOMGREN BROTHERS & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, have recently issued a specimen sheet showing the various kinds of illustrations made by the firm, especially in the line of half-tone work. The progress made by this company in the latter specialty during the last year has been most gratifying to the firm and to its patrons, and the largely increased number of orders for half-tone engraving received proves the merit there must be in the work.

C. R. CARVER has removed to 25 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, and announces "something new" in a tasty eight-page circular in brown ink. The "something new" is the latest design in the line of a paper cutter, which is the original Brown & Carver machine but more compact, a result obtained by placing the driving shaft back, with clutch, flywheel, etc., under the table, entirely dispensing with the outside hanger. The many improvements in this machine can only be known by securing one of these pamphlets. You can get one if you will write for it.

MESSRS. JOHN ROYLE & SONS, of Paterson, New Jersey, have recently made for the Chatfield & Woods Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a routing machine for both flat and cylinder plates, which is something new in the line of a router. They have made an attachment to their regular straight line machine, which enables

it to rout very successfully curved plates from seven to sixteen inches in diameter. The machine is finished in the perfect manner characteristic of all the work turned out by this house, and it is said is proving very satisfactory for the particular work for which intended.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Charles C. Giles and Sidney W. Giles, as job printers, at Troy, New York, has been dissolved March 19, by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Charles C. Giles, who will pay all bills due the firm of Giles Brothers, and is alone authorized to sign receipts for debts due to the firm. In connection with this notice, Mr. Charles C. Giles asks a continuance of the business so liberally bestowed on the old firm. With twenty years' experience, a plant sufficiently large to enable him to turn out the best grade of printing, prices as low as any competitor, together with a sincere desire to please, he promises prompt fulfillment of all orders committed to his care.

THE A. B. Morse Printing Company, of St. Joseph, Michigan, has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Michigan, with a capital of \$12,500. A. B. Morse is president, R. P. Chad-dock, secretary-treasurer. Besides doing a general job printing business, the firm publish the *Evening* and *Weekly Press*. The facilities of the office have been increased by the addition of new type and material and a Campbell complete book and news press. There is every assurance that the company will sustain the reputation for turning out superior work enjoyed by its predecessor, Mr. A. B. Morse, who has conducted the job business for the past six years.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

COUNTRY printers when unable to procure o or oo varnish conveniently, or any of the patented ink reducers, have recourse to kerosene, which, when used judiciously, gives satisfactory results.

BELTING, having joints cemented only, says the *Scientific American*, is as good as if the belt were formed of solid leather from end to end. It lasts much longer, and drives much better than when cut up with sewing.

TO PRINT black lines over bronze, run the job through the press twice. To do this properly requires the most exact feeding and perfect register. Where bronze is used as a tint, as in a cut or society card, it is not necessary to run through twice, as the print will show strong enough for good effect with one impression.

TO REMOVE the dirt that accumulates on type cleaned with turpentine, clean with glycerine or machine oil occasionally. Forms washed with lye can be kept cleaner if washed occasionally with soap and water. To loosen type that has been standing for a long time, clean with glycerine and let stand over night, then wash with lye.

ROLLERS that have become hardened and have lost their suction, may be temporarily restored by washing with lye. This time-honored expedient, however, also exhausts the life of the roller, as it merely softens the saccharine or gluey substances, which in time dry up harder than ever. The roller maker should be consulted. The ingredients that enter into roller composition nowadays are as varied as the manufacturers are numerous, and each maker knows what treatment is best for his goods.

A RECIPE for making a paper absolutely impermeable by water and of great suppleness is given as follows in the *Chronicle Industrielle*: Thirteen pounds of gelatine are dissolved in a bath of 13 pounds of glycerine with 1½ gallons of water, and while the mixture is constantly kept warm by means of a wet bath, the paper is immersed in it. After being taken out the paper is soaked in another compound of about 3 pounds of bichromate of potash dissolved in 1½ gallons of water, after which it is exposed to light.

PRINTERS invariably strike a snag in trying to darken transparent colored inks with black, as the black destroys the transparency of any color with which it is mingled. A bright ink is best deepened by mixing dark blue, rose lake and yellow, and adding

the mixture little by little to the original color till the desired tint is attained. To slightly deepen very delicate tints, a little rose lake and chrome yellow will often be found very useful, effecting the desired result without destroying the delicacy of the original color.

TO REMOVE rust from iron or steel utensils, the following solution is applied by means of a brush, after having removed any grease by rubbing with a clean dry cloth: 100 gm. stannic chloride are dissolved in 1 liter of water; this solution is next added to one containing 2.5 gm. tartaric acid dissolved in 1 liter of water, and finally, added 20 c.c. indigo solution diluted with 2 liters of water. After allowing the solution to act for a few seconds, it is rubbed clean with first a moist cloth, later with a dry cloth; to restore the polish one is made of silver sand and jewelers' rouge. —*Scientific American*.

FOR etching on glass, hydrofluoric acid is used, says the *Scientific American*. It can be purchased from wholesale druggists in New York prepared for use, or it can be prepared by pouring sulphuric acid upon fluorspar. A lead dish is required for this operation. The glass is protected by wax, paraffine or varnish. Where lines are required the protecting coating is removed with a needle or scraper. The glass is placed over the lead dish and the hydrofluoric fumes rising from the dish attack the glass where it is exposed. Care must be taken to not inhale these fumes and to avoid getting the acid on the skin, as it is very corrosive and poisonous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Stationery World and Fancy Goods Review*, which made its initial appearance in January, well sustains its promises made at that time. The head office is at 130 Fleet street, London, England.

A NEAT little work of much value to travelers for commercial and other houses is "The Traveling Salesman," published by E. H. Nelson, at Detroit, Michigan. It is replete with wise and practical hints for the man of experience, as well as the novice, and is sold at the moderate price of 25 cents.

THE latest venture of Messrs. Raithby & Lawrence, of Leicester, England, whose name is synonymous with excellence in printing, is a "high-class illustrated practical journal of commerce and the arts, devoted to business management and methods, shorthand and typewriting," entitled *The Counting House*. In the convenient form of the *British Printer*, its editorial and contributed matter is valuable and interesting.

Historia, an illustrated monthly magazine of historical stories for young people, made its first appearance in March. An admirable department is that relating to questions of the day, which we anticipate may be extended in future issues. The contributors are George L. Moulton, Harold Bernard, Lieutenant J. Harmon, Joseph Q. Chancrod and Albert T. Sawyer. It is conducted by Frederick B. Cozzens. The Historia Company, Chicago; \$1 per year.

"PHOTOGRAPHIC MOSAICS" for 1892 has been received from the publisher, Edward L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, New York. It is not possible within the limits of these notes to give a proper review of this valuable work. The publisher in the preface says that the dominant idea has been to make the book better and more helpful than ever before. It is profusely illustrated with half-tone plates, and the "mosaics" are well indexed and will be found most convenient for reference.

A NOTABLE literary article appears in the April *Forum* by Mr. Philip G. Hamerton, who discusses the important subject of the Learning of Languages. Mr. Hamerton is one of the few men who are absolutely as much at home in French as in English, and his experience and observation make his article full of suggestiveness. The historian, Prof. Edward A. Freeman, writes an autobiographical essay showing the growth of his opinions and method of work. Mr. R. L. Garner, the student of the speech of monkeys, contributes the most interesting paper that he has yet published on the results of his investigations. Other articles in

this number are on the German emperor's policy of removing restrictions upon trade, by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, his personal friend; on German Colonization and Emigration by Dr. Geffcken; an explanation of the method of burial by the great funeral monopoly in Paris by Mr. Edmund R. Spearman, who has made a special study of it for the *Forum*.

FROM Messrs. Flood & Vincent we have received a unique specimen of printing, entitled "Log of a Japanese Journey from the Province of Tosa to the Capital," by Tsurayuki, with illustrations by Toshio Aoki. Fifty cents. This little white "plum flower" is translated from the classical literature of old Japan by Flora Best Harris, and it is printed in large type, with mystical Japanese characters sprinkled here and there over a few of its pages, and with fanciful title printed in red and inclosed in bamboo frame on its front cover. The bud of this "plum flower" of Oriental Letters first opened in the tenth century, and it has bloomed periodically ever since. The poet describes a boat journey from a remote provincial town to the capital with a delicate humor that has been Englished in a very pleasing manner. The verse making of the captain, of which there is a plenty, is so atrociously bad as to be inimitably funny, and this, with the thread of quaint humor running through the "log," keeps up the interest and bears out the translator's remark, that one will find in a careful study of it "something of the half-elusive fragrance of the snowy plum blossoms which Japanese poets delight to celebrate."

THE revised edition of the "Standard Guide to Chicago" was issued last month. Mr. John J. Flinn, the compiler, has been engaged upon the work of revision during the past three months, and the new edition shows many and marked improvements over that of last year. The entire book has been completely overhauled. Several thousand new topics are covered in the encyclopedia, and numerous new and handsome engravings have been added. Immediately following the publication of this work will appear Mr. Flinn's "Hand Book of the World's Columbian Exposition," a volume of about 400 pages, pocket size, illustrated with pictures of all the buildings on the Exposition grounds, scenes, etc. This book will be devoted to the information concerning the World's Fair, but in addition all other attractions offered by Chicago to the visitor will be pointed out and described. There will also be a department containing a condensed guide to the city of Chicago. This book will be published by the Standard Guide Company (Flinn & Sheppard) 358 Dearborn street. Mr. Flinn has also in hand two other volumes — "Christoforo Colombo and other Poems" and "Saxony and other Yarns." The former volume will comprise, in addition to his poem on Columbus, a large number of poems written within the past two years, together with those which have appeared from time to time in the press and magazines of the country, sometimes over his name and sometimes over various *noms de plume*. The second book will contain Mr. Flinn's letters from Saxony, Bavaria and Prussia, together with his Yellowstone and other sketches. These volumes will also be issued by the Standard Guide Company.

HOULAHAN'S RAILROAD HANDBOOK; an instructive treatise on railroading, by Patrick H. Houlahan, Superintendent Western Division H. & St. J. R. R. Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Co., 1016 Wyandotte street, Kansas City, Missouri. \$1.00.

Of particular value to young men entering upon a situation in the operating branches of railways, this work abounds in valuable rules of conduct suggested by an experience of twenty-four years of railroad life. The many valuable testimonials Mr. Houlahan has received are convincing of his thorough mastery of the subject on which he treats. The book is neatly bound and clearly printed.

BETTER DAYS; or, A Millionaire of Tomorrow. By Thomas and Anna M. Fitch. New edition, revised. 12mo., cloth, \$1.25; paper, 50 cents. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago, publishers.

The desire of the readers of fiction of a political-economic cast since the production of Mr. Bellamy's book has been whetted to such a degree that there seems to be no limitation to the demand for works in which the great problems of the day are discussed by fictitious characters — accessories to a love story, as a matter of

course. With a large amount of the marvelous and the hypothetical "Better Days" is a work of striking originality, and it is perhaps well that such fiction is popular. Such works cannot but have an influence in awakening the people to a deeper study of the great questions before the nation at the present time. As usual with the publications of Messrs. Schulte, the printing and binding are of a fine quality.

OBITUARIES.

JOSEPH A. FENLON, well and favorably known by newspaper compositors, especially throughout the west and northwest, died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on February 29. While engaged at work he had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and died two days later at the U. B. A. home, in Grand Rapids. Mr. Fenlon represented Bradford (Penn.) Typographical Union, at the International convention held at Kansas City in 1888. He was a native of St. Joseph, Michigan. A host of friends mourn his death.

WILLIAM A. CONSIDINE, a well-known compositor of Chicago, died of consumption, March 21, at San Antonio, Texas, whither he had gone to improve his health. Mr. Considine was born in Chicago thirty-six years ago, and had been employed for many years on the *Inter Ocean* as a compositor. In 1881 he served Chicago Typographical Union as recording secretary, and in 1882 was its representative at the International convention, held at St. Louis. He had many warm friends. His remains were interred at San Antonio, Chicago Typographical Union defraying the expenses, a last expression of the esteem of his fellow craftsmen.

JOHN C. GENTZLER died at his home in St. Joseph, Michigan, recently, aged seventy-one years. He was employed as a compositor in the *Evening Press* office. His death occurred twenty-four hours after the death of his wife, and both were laid to rest in one grave in the St. Joseph cemetery. Mr. Gentzler had been connected with the printing business for fifty-five years. He formerly published weekly papers at Waukegan, Illinois, and Ionia, Michigan, and a daily at Battle Creek, Michigan. He had resided in St. Joseph since 1869, working almost continuously at the case. He was intelligent, industrious, devoted to his chosen profession, and highly esteemed by his fellow craftsmen.

DANIEL LOTHROP, who was the head of the Boston publishing firm of D. Lothrop & Co., died on Friday, March 18. He was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, sixty-two years ago, and was the youngest of three brothers. When seventeen years old, he went into business for himself as a bookseller at Newmarket, New Hampshire, and shortly afterward formed a partnership with his two brothers, which has existed ever since under the same firm name. Daniel Lothrop was the ruling mind in the partnership. In 1856 Mr. Lothrop made a tour in the West, and shortly afterward established a bank and also a drug and book store in Minnesota, none of which enterprises proved successful. He sustained heavy losses, but was able to pay all his debts. Soon after the close of the civil war the firm went into business in Boston, with the idea at first of publishing Sunday-school books and other reading matter for the young. The business has grown to large proportions since then, and a feature in recent years has been the publication of many elaborately illustrated books. In 1874 the children's magazine, "Wide Awake," was established, and its success led the firm to start several other periodicals.

EDWARD J. MORTON, a charter member of Ann Arbor Typographical Union, and its delegate to the twenty-eighth convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Chicago in 1880, died on February 5, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, after a long illness. Mr. Morton learned his trade in the *Courier* printing office, of which office he afterward became foreman. While holding that position he was appointed to a position in the government printing office at Washington, which he held for several years and then returned to Ann Arbor and assumed the management of the Register Publishing House, which he held until failing health obliged him to take an extended western trip, and he went to California for about a year. Upon his return he purchased a one-half interest in the Ann Arbor *Argus*, and under his management the

office was reorganized and remodeled, a work for which Mr. Morton was well fitted, as he held the deserved reputation of being one of the very best all-around printers in the state. Mr. Morton was a man of unswerving integrity, of kind heart and good business capacity, a true friend and a genial companion, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who knew him. The funeral was held on Monday, February 8, and the largest number of printers that ever turned out in a body in Ann Arbor accompanied his remains to their last resting place. As a token of esteem Ann Arbor Union sent a most handsome floral offering in the shape of a pillow of white roses and carnations in the center of which was worked a representation of a printer's composing stick.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A LIVELY discussion is being carried on in the French journals as to the right of certain authors, booksellers, etc., to place their addresses upon works printed for them. *L'Imprimerie* holds that if the bookseller has neither the material nor the technical knowledge, it is unlawful for him to pose as the printer of the works turned out for him by other firms. As there is a law in France, requiring printers to put their imprints on all works issued by them, unless specially exempt, it is held that the actual printer places himself in a precarious position, even if the law cannot touch the *soi-disant* printers of the works.

PEOPLE often ask of what use are old papers? Paper is a non-conductor of heat, and plants or other articles wrapped up in paper in such a manner as to prevent a circulation of air, will resist the action of frost to an astonishing extent. Printed paper will keep off moths and insects as well as tar paper and is very useful on that account to wrap up clothes, when the rural editor is not wearing his entire wardrobe. In the summer you can wrap a vessel containing ice in an old newspaper and the contents will be found still frozen after a warm night. After this who can say that old newspapers are useless?

THE office of local organizer to the printers' union was created with appreciation some time ago in New York City, and the incumbent gave much satisfaction. Now the feeling has suddenly veered against him or his office, though he has been adding to the membership of the union. His advocacy of the establishment of a teaching class for composing machines is said to be the cause of the change of sentiment. At a late meeting of the union it was attempted to lay him aside for a month, and then to terminate his tenure of the office; but it was found impossible to dismiss him in less than three months, his original term of engagement. At the same meeting it was resolved that the International Typographical Union Executive Council be requested to abolish the existing ten cents per week assessment now levied at the instance of the promoters of the Pittsburgh printers' strike—at the termination of two weeks. What will Pittsburgh do if all the International Typographical Union affiliated unions follow this example?

OUR New Zealand correspondent informs us of the formation of a Polynesian society in the city of Wellington. The new society intends to issue a quarterly journal of transactions which will contain papers on the history, archæology, language, customs, poetry, etc., of Polynesia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and the whole Pacific peoples. There is little doubt but that the society will attract attention and reciprocity from the learned scholars of Europe and America. The officers elected were as follows: Patron—Her Majesty the Queen of Hawaii; president—Mr. Seth Smith, Chief Judge of the Native Land Court; council—Messrs. J. R. Blair, Dr. Carroll (Sydney), Elsdon Best, S. Percy Smith, E. Tregear, and Rev. W. J. Habens; secretaries and treasurers—Messrs. S. Percy Smith, F.R.G.S., and Edward Tregear, F.R.G.S. The meetings of the society are to be held in Wellington for the next two years, and after that time as shall be decided at annual meetings. The secretaries act as editors of the "Transactions" of the society. At the suggestion of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Otis Mason, of the museum, Washington, was elected a corresponding member, the same honor being paid to the Rev. Mr. Hammond. The society starts with a membership of 112.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

The following companies have been incorporated in the states named during the past month:

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., Topeka, Kan. Capital stock, \$10,000. To publish a weekly newspaper. Promoters—S. J. Smith and A. C. Potter, Topeka, Kan.

BADEN INVESTMENT CO., San Francisco, Cal. Capital stock, \$200,000. To deal in and improve all kinds of real estate, and print and circulate newspapers and other advertising mediums. Promoters—Charles B. Adams, Morton A. Edwards, John Mason, M. L. Templeton and Alfred C. Goldner, San Francisco, Cal.

BAER SONS GROCER CO., Wheeling, W. Va. To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in groceries of all kinds; to do job printing, etc. Promoters—Henry Baer, Marcus Baer and Bernhard B. Baer, Wheeling, W. Va.

BROCKWAY SONS CO., Watertown, N. Y. Capital stock, \$37,500. To do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—J. W. Brockway, H. A. Brockway and W. D. McKinstry, Watertown, N. Y.

BUILDING-LOAN PROMOTIVE CO., Minneapolis, Minn. Capital stock, \$10,000. To manufacture and sell books of account, supplies and equipment for use by building and loan, and savings and loan associations. Promoters—W. E. Lawrence, J. H. Randall, E. A. Merritt and H. G. Travis, Minneapolis, Minn.

BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO., Warsaw, Ill. Capital stock, \$5,000. To publish the Warsaw *Bulletin*, and to do a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—Philip Dallam, Eugenia A. Dallam and Milton T. Hunt.

BURNETT MACHINE CO., East Orange, N. J. Capital stock, \$50,000. To engage in the business of purchasing or selling of any and all kinds of printing and bookbinding machines, etc. Promoters—R. Burnet, R. Burnet, Jr., and H. Lamb, East Orange, N. J.

CHARLES E. ELLIS "SENTENCED FOR LIFE" CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$10,000. To manage and conduct theatrical and other public entertainments, acquire, hold and deal in copyrights, periodicals and other goods, wares and merchandise. Promoters—Charles E. Ellis, George A. Day and William J. Farley.

CITY JOB PRINT CO., Clinton, Mass. Capital stock, \$1,200. To do a general job printing and advertising business. Promoters—Walter P. Hall, William F. Heagney and Thomas J. Martin.

COHERENCE PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED, 508 Pearl street, New York city. Capital stock, \$10,000. To publish a newspaper in the interest of orders and benevolent societies in the United States. Promoters—Charles Clemens, 502 East Eleventh street, and Frederick Frank, 45 Second avenue, New York city.

COLUMBIAN PRINTING CO., 299 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Capital stock, \$15,500. To carry on a printing, engraving, binding and publishing business. Promoters—E. P. Coleman, F. H. Hodgman and S. L. Hodgman.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL CO., Chicago Ill. Capital stock, \$10,000. To collect autographs, publish memorials and literature concerning discovery of America by Columbus, and the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill. Promoters—Edward Rubovits, Tobias Rubovits and Levi Solomon.

CREEDE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING CO., Creede, Colo. Capital stock, \$25,000. To publish a daily and weekly newspaper at Creede, Colo., do job printing work, etc. Promoters—C. Warman, J. D. Vaughan and C. E. Marvin.

DANVILLE PUBLISHING CO., Danville, Ill. Capital stock, \$2,000. To publish a newspaper. Promoters—S. D. Noe, J. F. Buckner, J. E. Vinson, C. M. Easton, C. V. Guy and G. W. Woolsey.

DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY OF SKAGIT COUNTY, Mt. Vernon, Wash. Capital stock, \$5,000. To own, manage and control one or more democratic newspapers in Skagit county; to do a general printing and publishing business; to purchase and own necessary buildings, machinery, material and real estate, and to dispose of same. Promoters—T. B. Neeley, J. N. Turner, E. C. Million, J. P. Millett, E. C. Foltz, Fred E. Pape, Thomas Smith, George Moran and H. Clothier.

DIAMOND COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$150,000. To publish, manufacture and deal in books, school supplies and other merchandise, and to sell same. Promoters—Nellie E. Woods, R. W. Wortman and Francis M. Woods.

DOW TYPE COMPOSING CO., Portland, Me. Capital stock, \$250,000. To manufacture and deal in type setting and type distributing machinery. Promoters—Lorenzo Dow and A. Blair Thaw, New York, N. Y., and Frank P. Putnam, Lowell, Mass.

EAGLE EMBOSSEING CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$5,000. To do a general printing, embossing and publishing business. Promoters—Frank C. Caldwell, Ralph W. King and Milton O. Naramore.

EAGLE PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Maine. Capital stock, \$50,000. To carry on a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—Walter R. Kaharl and Daniel N. Pickering, Boston, Mass., and Henry R. Thompson, Newton, Mass.

ECONOMIC PRINTING CO., Rutherford, N. J. Capital stock, \$10,000. To edit, compose, set up, print and publish all kinds of newspapers, etc. Promoters—T. Miller, G. M. Allen and E. W. Stack, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. A. Balls, Rutherford, N. J.

FARM, STOCK & HOME CO., Minneapolis, Minn. Capital stock, \$25,000. To print and publish newspapers, periodicals, serials, pamphlets and books, to do job printing, to furnish premiums and sell merchandise. Promoters—S. M. Owen, H. N. Owen and H. R. Owen, Minneapolis, Minn.

GEORGE GREGORY PRINTING CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$25,000. To carry on a general printing and publishing business. Promoters—George Gregory, Frederick Whitfield and Arnold Heap.

GLOBE PUBLISHING CO., Dodge City, Kan. Capital stock, \$8,000. To print a newspaper and do job printing. Promoters—W. C. Shinn, D. W. Moffitt, Ed H. Madison, C. A. Shinn and L. R. Shinn, Dodge City, Kan.

GUNDERSON, WALTER N., MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago, Ills. Capital stock, \$50,000. To manufacture and sell railway shipping, order and blank book memoranda, order and shipping holders, files, team time cards, shipping pads, all kinds of business stationery, printing, publishing and binding all kinds of blank books, and to do a general printing business, etc. Promoters—Walter N. Gunderson, Fremont T. Gunderson and Thomas F. Dow.

INDIANA MEDICAL JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Capital stock, \$5,000. To publish a medical journal devoted to medical and surgical science and literature, and to do such other printing and publishing as may be properly incidental to or connected therewith, or which may pertain in any way to the profession of medicine and surgery. Promoters—William N. Wishard, George J. Cook and Franklin W. Hays.

INTERIOR DECORATOR PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$8,000. To publish a monthly periodical devoted to furniture and decorative interest. Promoters—T. H. Reynolds, W. W. Mauzy and Henry F. Stimming.

KITTREDGE (R. J.) & CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$25,000. To do general printing, publishing and engraving and to manufacture labels and show cards. Promoters—Rufus J. Kittredge, Walter W. Ellis and Morton H. Vestal.

LA SOCIETE DE PUBLICATIONS FRANÇAISES DES ETATS UNIS, Lowell, Mass. Capital stock, \$30,000. To print, publish and bind books, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines, periodicals or engravings and other similar and kindred articles, and to do a regular job printing business. Promoters—Thomas E. Adams, R. Mignault and Avila-Bourbonniere.

LAWRENCEBURG MANUFACTURING CO., Columbus, Ohio. Capital stock, \$30,000. To manufacture, sell, furnish, fit and repair printing presses, electrical and other machinery, fixtures, etc. Promoters—William B. Lawrence, E. O. Jones, J. P. Bliss, Edgar M. Wasson and Clarence M. Jones.

LIGHT PUBLISHING CO., Worcester, Mass. Capital stock, \$5,000. To publish, print and advertise newspaper and books. Promoters—P. E. Tarbell, Charles A. King and Alfred S. Roe.

LUTHERAN EVANGELIST CO., Springfield, Ohio. Capital stock, \$10,000. To print, publish, issue and deal in a weekly religious

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SUNDAY MORN.

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NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER CO., Newark, N. J. Capital stock, \$10,000. To print and publish newspapers, etc. Promoters—T. T. Kinney, J. F. Dryden, L. D. Ward and F. Murphy, Newark, N. J.

NORTH & WEST PUBLISHING CO., Minneapolis, Minn. Capital stock, \$30,000. To print, manufacture and publish periodicals, books and pamphlets, and to do other business incident thereto. Promoters—J. B. Donaldson and J. S. Sherrill, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. J. Horsha, Omaha, Neb.

PALMER TRADE PUBLISHING CO., Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, \$10,000. To print, publish and sell papers, journals, periodicals and other literature, more especially that which pertains to trade and manufacture. Promoters—Harry Clay Palmer, John F. Huckel, New York City, N. Y.; Albert C. Wall, Jersey City, N. J.

PRINTING PRESS EXCHANGE CO., Newark, N. J. Capital stock, \$200,000. To manufacture and trade in printing presses and other printing machines, etc. Promoters—J. L. Fitch, Yonkers, N. Y.; A. Milne, M. C. Noble, Newark, N. J.

RAILWAY TIMES PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$25,000. To publish a journal devoted to the interest of steam and street railway equipment and electrical supplies. Promoters—William C. Mulvey, Dana A. Patten and Cassius C. Clark.

REFORM PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, Granite Falls, Minn. Capital stock, \$10,000. To publish a newspaper or newspapers devoted to the education of the producing and industrial classes, and to a full and free discussion of economic questions; to do a general printing business. Promoters—Jacob Cook, J. J. Mooney, R. Kunsten, L. Anderson, J. H. Jertsen and C. B. Day.

REPORTER PUBLISHING CO., Springfield, Vt. Capital stock, \$2,000. To publish and print newspapers, and to do a general job printing business. Promoters—Franklin Barney, Jr., Julia L. Barney, Frank W. Stiles and Ann Stiles, Springfield, Vt.

ROBERT J. BELFORD PUBLISHING CO., 834 Broadway, New York city. Capital stock, \$50,000. To print, publish and sell

books, pamphlets, newspapers, etc. Promoters—Eleanor Belford, James McCarroll and Robert J. Belford, New York City, N. Y.

SIDNEY F. WOODY PRINTING CO., Kansas City, Mo. Capital stock, \$25,000. To do a printing, bookbinding, engraving and lithographing business. Promoters—S. F. Woody, M. C. Curtis and A. H. Kagy, Kansas City, Mo.

SILVER STATE ENGRAVING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., Denver, Colo. Capital stock, \$30,000. To publish books, make maps, engravings and sketches, and to do lithographing in all its branches. Promoters—Joseph R. Shoemaker, H. W. B. Kantner and Birt Cassidy, Denver, Colo.

SLANSON (C. W.) PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$25,000. To do a general book publishing and handling business. Promoters—Charles W. Slanson, Charles L. Slanson and Grant Newell.

S. L. STEIN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Capital stock, \$10,000. To print, engrave and publish books, illustrating cities of the United States and Canada, etc. Promoters—S. L. Stein, C. H. Hamilton and Thomas Shannon.

SMEDLEY (F. C.) & CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$35,000. To print, publish, circulate, buy, sell and generally deal in all kinds of books, papers, pamphlets and publications. Promoters—Frank C. Smedley, Ellis M. Miller and James M. Odell.

SMITH, CUNNINGHAM PRINTING CO., Boise City, Idaho. Capital stock, \$20,000. To conduct a printing, bookbinding and stationery business. Promoters—O. W. Smith, S. H. Hays and A. Cunningham, Boise City, Idaho.

SPRINGFIELD DEMOCRAT CO., Springfield, Mo. Capital stock, \$20,000. To edit, publish and circulate newspapers, magazines, books, etc. Promoters—J. F. Mitchim, F. C. O'Day and John O'Day, Jr., Springfield, Mo.

SUNDAY MIRROR COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, \$50,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing business. Promoters—M. A. Fanning, J. M. Galvin and D. W. Maher, St. Louis, Mo.

SWEDISH TEMPERANCE CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$2,000. To publish a temperance newspaper in the Swedish language. Promoters—Oscar Odelius, C. G. Hindberg and C. E. Rounholm.

SYRACUSE NEWS PUBLISHING CO., Syracuse, N. Y. Capital stock, \$25,000. To print, publish and sell books, pamphlets and newspapers. Promoters—Mason C. Hutchins and Charles Blust, Syracuse, N. Y.

TATLER PUBLISHING CO., Fostoria, Ohio. Capital stock, \$5,000. To publish a weekly journal. Promoters—W. C. Brown, P. W. Sheppard, George M. Gray, William A. Rolf and William S. Jackson.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT PUBLISHING CO., Hoboken, N. J. Capital stock, \$10,000. To publish and sell, make and print books, etc. Promoters—H. B. Hammond, Glen Ridge, N. J.; H. A. Mott, H. C. Sriver and J. W. Waring, New York City, N. Y.

TICKET ADVERTISING CO., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$100,000. To manufacture and sell a ticket patented by Jean André de Braam, and to do a general advertising business. Promoters—Erlon B. Stone, Frederick W. McKenzie and Thomas F. O'Connor.

UNIVERSAL INDEX CO., Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, \$100,000. To manufacture and sell indexes in book and other forms, etc. Promoters—C. F. Preston and W. C. Pratt, New York City; J. T. Bender, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. F. C. Grow, Cranford, N. J.; W. G. Morse, Yonkers, N. Y.

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Capital stock, \$5,000. To carry on and conduct a printing business and print and conduct a periodical newspaper known as *Western Pennman*. Promoters—A. N. Palmer, Sadie P. Palmer and L. Madarasz, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO., Newark, N. J. Capital stock, \$50,000. To manufacture, print and emboss ribbon badges, cards and other novelties. Promoters—B. S. Whitehead, C. R. Hoag and J. H. Breakenridge, Newark, N. J.; H. T. Fichenor, Clinton, N. J.

Cast by the Dickinson Type Foundry, Boston, Mass.

SIX NEW SIZES OF DE VINNE ARE NOW BEING CUT

THE DE VINNE,— COMPANION SERIES TO HOWLAND

\$2.25 6 POINT DE VINNE 36 a, 24 A
RELIABLE PHELPS, DALTON AND COMPANY
 Dickinson Electrotpe Foundry, 150 Congress Street, Boston
 Wide awake and Enterprising Concerns

Cast by Dickinson Type Foundry

\$3.00 12 POINT DE VINNE 20 a, 16 A
SPECIALLY DESIRABLE
Companion of Great Durability 73
Latest Production Howland

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\$2.50 8 POINT DE VINNE 30 a, 22 A
TYPE OF BUSINESS BRINGING POWER
Fresh Productions in \$495 Borders and Ornaments
Send for Latest Specimen Book

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\$2.75 10 POINT DE VINNE 26 a, 20 A
PRESENT TREMENDOUS SHIPMENTS
Taking Designs Quickly Utilized by Printers
Renowned Reputation Gained 1892

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LONGLIVED AND HONEST DEALING
Manufactured and Sold 47 Dickinson Type Foundry
Laborsaving Advertising Letters

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\$4.00 24 POINT DE VINNE 10 a, 8 A
SERVICEABLE MANUFACTURE
Howland De Vinne 36 Furnish Outfits

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\$5.50 36 POINT DE VINNE 8 a, 5 A
GREAT WONDERS
Continued \$82 Prosperity

Cast by Dickinson Type Foundry

Cast by Dickinson Type Foundry

\$7.75 48 POINT DE VINNE 5 a, 4 A
RELIABILITY
Numerous Devices 4

Cast by the Dickinson Type Foundry, Boston, Mass.

THE HOWLAND,— COMPANION SERIES TO DE VINNE

\$2.25 6 POINT HOWLAND 50 a, 30 A
RELIGIOUS AND BUSINESS COMBINATION FORMED
Reducing Cost of Manufacture 3902 Labor Controlled Wholly

\$3.00 12 POINT HOWLAND 30 a, 20 A
BEAUTIFUL SPRINGTIME
Holiday Attire of Boston Public Park 5

\$2.50 8 POINT HOWLAND 40 a, 28 A
NONSENSICAL PRESIDENTIAL ABSURDITY
Womans Rights Advocated 43 Hopeless Contest Opened

\$2.75 10 POINT HOWLAND 36 a, 24 A
ELEVATED RAILWAYS CONDEMNED
Advancing Civilization Demands Improvement 12

\$3.25 18 POINT HOWLAND 20 a, 12 A
MANUFACTURED BY DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY
Plain, Strong, Clear, Eye-Delighting 92 Suitable for Great Variety of Work

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REDUCING EXPENSIVE BLUNDERING
Deserving Chastisement £64 Unreliable Engravers

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ANTIQUATED STYLES DISCARDED
Desirable Selection \$50 Companion Series

\$6.00 42 POINT HOWLAND 10 a, 6 A
HORIZONTAL MECHANISM
American Youth 23 Conquer Ambition

\$7.00 48 POINT HOWLAND 8 a, 5 A
PHELPS AND DALTON
Enterprising 48 Manufacturers

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CHAS. B. ROSS, MANAGER.

THIS ABBEY SERIES was issued by our Firm—Caps only—several years ago. We now add the Lower Case Characters. Customers who desire to complete their Fonts can order to suit, as the New Lower Case “Lines” with the Original Caps.

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PATENT PENDING.

30 a 20 A—\$2 50

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE COAL MARKET

Tintern Abbey seems Far More Beautiful in Decay than in its Time of Prosperity
Held in Abeyance until 1893

10 POINT ABBEY No. 2.

24 a 18 A—\$2 75

MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Rapid Transit Obstacles and Obstructions Disappearing before the Electric Motor
Columbian Fair of 1893

12 POINT ABBEY No. 2.

18 a 12 A—\$2 75

NOVELTIES FOR THE JOB PRINTER

The Sterling Character of Our Job Faces Insure their Popularity
Leap-Year 1892

18 POINT ABBEY No. 2.

12 a 8 A—\$3 25

HANDSOME OLD STYLES

The History of the Ancient Abbeys of the Old World
Published in 1892

24 POINT ABBEY No. 2.

10 a 6 A—\$4 00

OUR ORIGINAL FACE

Hospitable Reception at Abbey Gate
Time 1298

36 POINT ABBEY No. 2.

6 a 4 A—\$5 50

MELROSE ABBEY

Famous in the Olden Days
Charm 826

10A, \$1.20. 16a, \$1.20

12 POINT WHITTIER.

Complete Font, \$2.40

8A \$2.00. 12a, \$1.75

18 POINT WHITTIER.

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LAUGH AND THE WORLD

Laughs with You Weep and You Weep

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ALONE BE GLAD

And Your Friends are all

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Happy

Artistic Type Faces .

CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY,
 THE H. H. THORP MANUFACTURING CO.
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Type
Printing Material
Presses

6A, \$2.35. 10a, \$2.40

24 POINT WHITTIER.

Complete Font, \$4.75

BUT ALONE
 You Must Drink \$19

4A, \$2.90. 6a, \$2.35

30 POINT WHITTIER.

Complete Font, \$5.25

ORIGINAL DESIGNS

348

In Type Faces

509

4A, \$3.30. 5a, \$2.20

36 POINT WHITTIER.

Complete Font, \$5.50

THE ART

30 Preservative of Arts 45

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 32 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12 to \$15; pressmen, per week of sixty hours, \$15 to \$17.

Altoona, Pa.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 24 and 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 to 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$9 to \$14. The *Times*, of this city, will appear in a new dress of brevier from McKellar, Smiths & Jordan on April 1, and will be changed from seven to eight columns.

Alton, Ill.—State of trade, fair to dull; prospects, moderate; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$15. Business in a general printing way here is quite limited. We always have a surplus of compositors.

Anderson, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 20 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$11 to \$15. Will forward result after scale of prices is presented.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—State of trade, poor; prospects, will be better; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. Business in Ann Arbor is very quiet, but the chances are that it will brighten up soon.

Astoria, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week of fifty-four hours, \$21. Our town has been visited by a number of tourists of late, and all received fair treatment and went on their way rejoicing. Astoria Union, No. 264, held its semi-annual election of officers Sunday, February 28.

Atchison, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$15.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening paper, 16 cents; bookwork, 16 and 18 cents (all female); job printers, per week, \$8 and \$12. We challenge the whole United States to show another city where such low wages are paid for composition, and still our girls are laying up money.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not very bright; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job printers per week of fifty-nine hours, \$14.

Bismarck, N. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-six hours, \$16. The above is the new scale, to take effect April 1.

Bridgeport, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. Typographical Union No. 252 recently signed a contract with the *Daily Union*. This paper seems to be flourishing and has contracted for a new Goss perfecting press, which will be put in about April 1. The paper will then enlarge to an eight-page six-column sheet.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair to all appearances; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Butler, Pa.—State of trade, medium; prospects, medium; composition on bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$10. This being an oil town and dependent almost wholly on oil for support, the present low price of this commodity makes trade in everything very quiet. The *Citizen* issued a large supplement last week.

Cairo, Ill.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 31½ cents; evening papers, 29 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. All of the offices in town are union. Typographical Union No. 24, at Cairo, has about fifteen members. Cairo has a constant stream of "tourists" flowing by.

Camden, New Jersey.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not promising, composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers per week, \$12. J. Leighton Westcott, a working printer, was elected Mayor of Camden on March 8, and will be a credit to the city and craft. Daniel M. Stevens, also a "typo," but not active for about a year, was elected president of the board of education on March 14.

Canton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$16.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$19.

Chicago, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 48 cents; evening papers, 43 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$18.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, middling to fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$15 to \$18. There is some talk of a new afternoon daily in Charleston, South Carolina.

Collingwood, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; job printers, per week, \$8.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; state printing now going on; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12 to \$15. While \$12 is the lowest paid for journeymen of four years' apprenticeship, the average will be \$13.50. No. 297 has appointed a committee to draft an agreement to be presented to the bosses for their signatures relative to making their offices union, and the use of the union label. Our union is gaining ground and is now in a flourishing condition.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents per hour; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening 32 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15.

Duluth, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$17. Business is fair here, but enough printers to go around and on most days lap over a trifle.

Findlay, Ohio.—State of trade, fair, with good prospects for busy season; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$12.

Fort Madison, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, steady; composition on morning papers, 20 to 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$10 to \$15.

Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15; night work, 28 cents per hour.

Fresno, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$18 per week; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$18. The *Expositor* added a new dress on March 13, changing from minion to brevier. The campaign will shortly open, so there is some talk of another daily paper being started in the near future.

Gainesville, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. The *Hesperian* is now publishing, in addition to its own paper, the *Duncan Pioneer*, for a town in the territory. The *Register* publishes the *Christian Worker*, a local church paper, and the *Texas Agricultural and Live Stock Journal*, of St. Jo, Texas. These give considerable work to transients.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12 to \$14; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$14. The Brotherhood Steam Print have given their employes the nine-hour day of their own accord. The boys appreciate it, too. No. 288 will not likely send a delegate this year, as our funds are kept very low by sickness.

Great Falls, Mont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$21. Board is \$6 per week and lodging correspondingly high.

Greensburg, Pa.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning and evening papers and on bookwork, \$10 per week. job printers, per week, \$15. The Sparks Printing Company will be dissolved April 1, and the printing material, the most select in the town, will be stored away to await a buyer.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work does not look as good (for the summer) as we expected it would, the legislature having made things very bad in the printing line.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.—State of trade, dullest ever known; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 60 cents; evening papers, 50 cents; bookwork, 50 cents; job printers per week of fifty-three hours, \$20. Owing to the effect of the "drop in sugar" this kingdom is now undergoing a period of "hard times," such as was never before known, and any change for the better is considered to be some years ahead. Printers should not venture here.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, very good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$13.

Johnstown, Pa.—State of trade, average; prospects, not discouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$16.

Joliet, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight hours, \$12.

Kingston, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$9.

Lexington, Ky.—State of trade, moderately fair; prospects, not improved; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ and 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$14.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, average; composition on morning papers (non-union), 35 cents; evening papers (non-union), 35 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16. The union holds the largest book and job office in the city.

Lockport, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$13. There are enough subs in the city without any outsiders.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-seven hours, \$9 to \$10. Trade has been fairly active during the past month, nearly all printers being employed. The *Advertiser* has resumed its early morning edition, and is running four-day cases. Not much room for subs.

Massillon, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

Meridian, Miss.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12 to \$18.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. W. W. Hotchkiss and J. O. Remmey, two of No. 42's oldest members, have died of consumption since March 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$14.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, \$16.

New Albany, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

New York City, N. Y.—Composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 37 to 43 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$18.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, very good, none idle; prospects, good till parliament prorogues; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, per week, \$11; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$11 to \$13. A small sheet, bearing the name *Fair Play*, has been gotten out under the auspices of the typographical union, for the purpose of fighting the *Evening Journal*, a non-union sheet, which has been making bitter attacks upon the union during the past month. It is announced that the *Morning Citizen* has ordered three Rogers' typographs.

Paterson, N. J.—State of trade, excellent; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight hours, \$12.

Pawtucket, R. I.—State of trade, book and job, fair; dull on papers; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-eight hours, \$12 to \$18.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, uncertain; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16.50 to \$20. Trade is unsettled owing to raise in scale. Proprietors pay under protest. W. L. Johnson, an old-time printer and member of No. 29, died at Moberly, Mo., recently of diabetes.

Preston, Ont.—State of trade, bad; prospects, brightening; job printers per week, \$8 to \$10. Business since New Year's duldest ever known.

Quebec, P. Q.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$8. A great number of printers have been idle all winter, caused by political crisis, but work will soon be supplied.

Quincy, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, improving; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 and 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15.

Riverside, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$20. As is usual in Southern California as the spring season advances, business in all lines grows slightly duller.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers per week, \$8 to \$12. The boys are talking of forming a union here, as there are enough members in the city.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, \$18. We have two daily evening *Suns* in this city. The United States Marshal attached the *Sun* plant and is running the paper. The proprietors started another paper and called it the *Sun* also. Both have been running eight days and both seem to be able to keep it up for an indefinite period. Union men in both.

Santa Ana, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, better; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$15. We have but one union paper in our town, and consequently our union is small, only eight in number.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—State of trade, very poor; prospects, not very brilliant for a couple of months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.

Sedalia, Mo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15.

South Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16.

Springfield, Mass.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The *Republican* has recently put on a new dress of type, which is to be the last before machines are introduced.

St. Catharines, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 and \$10. Business overdone. Three daily and three weekly papers—more than state of trade will decently support. Low prices consequently prevail from keen competition.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, \$10; bookwork and job printers, per week, \$10. John T. McLean, late foreman of the *Telegraph* job office of this city, died at Moncton, N. B., on March 15, after an illness of about three months. Resolutions of sympathy were passed by the union and a floral tribute sent.

Toronto, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$11.

Uniontown, Pa.—State of trade, good, with fair prospects; composition on weekly and daily papers, per hour, 22 cents; bookwork, per hour, 25 cents; job printers, per week of forty-eight hours, \$10.50. The book season opens April 1, and the most of it will go to Pittsburgh, as there are no idle printers here at present.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12.50. A little anxiety is being manifested among some of our members here over the rumor that one of our dailies has been contemplating the procuring of typesetting machines, but as yet no definite conclusion has been arrived at.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$21. The local legislature being in session here and the starting of the *News* in February has gathered up the spare subs and improved the outlook in this city.

Vincennes, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, per week, \$9 and \$11; evening papers, per week, \$9 to \$11; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$8 to \$11. Offices here are enjoying an election boom in the way of printing, which will increase as the November election draws nearer.

Waco, Texas.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16.50 to \$18. The prospects are that in newspaper work business will improve later on as the campaign opens. This is the home of George Clark, the "turn Texas loose" candidate for the nomination for governor, and this will have a tendency to improve work on all the papers and help the job offices, too, no doubt.

Warren, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$13.50. The non-union men who have been in the habit of taking in Warren in their circuit are warned that this is now no place for them. We have a union here, including all the available printers in town, and we mean to live up to its principles.

Winnipeg, Man.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$16 to \$18. Business has been better during the past few months than for several years past, this generally being the quietest part of the season. Several weekly publications are being started. The *Argus*, a conservative journal, is to make its appearance next week, and the *Mirror*, a society magazine, on March 5.

Winona, Minn.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12. There is well-founded talk of a change in the ownership of the *Herald*. It is understood that if such takes place it will be of considerable benefit to the craft. Jobwork is plentiful, and all are employed.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, not very brisk; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of sixty hours, \$12 to \$15. The firm of F. S. Blanchard & Co. are having a little misunderstanding. Mr. Robinson, the junior member, wishes to "pull out" for a stipulated amount, and the other member thinks the aforesaid stipulated amount too much; consequently the difference.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE Peerless self-closing, self-locking benzine can shown on page 641, is approved by the fire underwriters' associations. It saves waste and evaporation, and is a useful adjunct to any printing office.

WORLD'S FAIR CUTS.—If you wish to purchase illustrations of any of the World's Fair buildings, similar to those shown in this issue, of any width or size, write to A. Zeese & Co., 341 Dearborn street, Chicago. They will send you sample sheets of these. Write them.

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER COMPANY, of Rockford, Illinois, call attention on another page to the advantages of their new folder, "The Bennett," which was invented and designed by Charles E. Bennett, late western agent for the "Kendall" folder. This machine is said to possess many new and valuable features.

CURTIS & MITCHELL, of Boston, have been succeeded by Palmer & Pruden, and the new firm has moved to the corner of Hartford and High streets, where they propose to push the typefoundry business. Mr. Palmer was formerly with the Boston typefoundry, and Mr. Pruden has been with the old firm for twenty-two years.

THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER.

The advancement of the printers' art depends largely upon the young men now learning it. Every apprentice should strive to lead, and to do this he must have the best instruction obtainable. "The Young Job Printer" contains this, and the price is but 50 cents. Send for it at once. The book is worth ten times the price to every printer. For sale by Farmer, Little & Co., 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

PRINTING PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

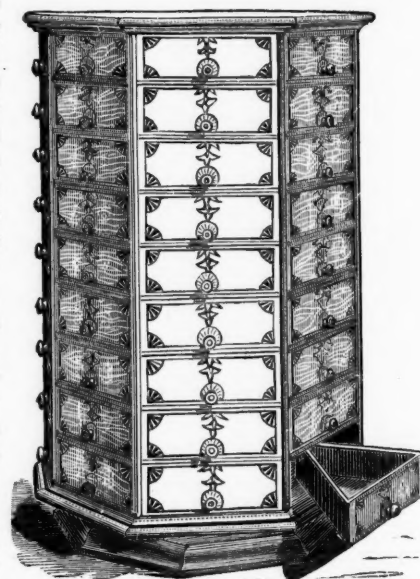
In another part of this number is shown a page of illustrations of printing presses and machinery manufactured by Chandler & Price, of Cleveland, Ohio. The Old Style Gordon is well known in all parts of the world, and with the Buckeye or Chandler & Price fountain attached, is a most popular press. The Pilot press is well and strongly built, and all the articles shown are made in the usual careful manner of all the work turned out by this firm. The central cut on the page shows the office and factory building with its new addition, which gives the company facilities they did not enjoy in the past, as their former factory was crowded to its utmost to turn out the orders. Dealers abroad are asked to correspond with this firm, and will find it to their advantage to do so, as Chandler & Price are desirous of making arrangements with firms in Germany, England, Australia and other foreign countries to handle their goods.

A NEW MACHINERY CATALOGUE.

Messrs. Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York, manufacturers of lithographers' supplies, printers' inks, bronze powders, etc., have just issued a handsome catalogue of printing and lithographing machinery made by them. The work includes full descriptions of their stop cylinder lithographic press and stop cylinder printing press, both with planetary movement, lithographic hand presses, stone planers, embossing or roughing machines, stamping presses, calendering machines, ink mills, mixing machines, ruling machines and other lithographic specialties, and is a fine sample of printing to say nothing of its usefulness as a price list and descriptive circular for customers' use. It is printed in colors, on enameled paper, and with its green bronze embossed cover makes a pamphlet of which the firm may be proud and which ought to secure them many orders. Parties interested should write for one to the New York house, or to the Chicago branch, 273 Dearborn street.

A HANDY SORT CASE.

The illustration accompanying this shows one of the most convenient pieces of printing office furniture that has been brought to the attention of the trade for some time. The case is made in four sizes in a neat and substantial manner, and revolves so that any of the drawers are readily accessible. From four hundred to six hundred pounds of type can easily be kept in a case, according to size of same, the smallest containing seventy-two drawers, and being thirty-three inches high by twenty-one inches wide, and the largest forty-two inches high by the same width as the smallest size, and containing ninety-six drawers. The standards are iron, screwed firmly into an iron hub in the bottom, which makes them perfectly true and solid. The tops and bottoms are double, with the grain of the wood crossed, glued and screwed together, and braced with iron rods, which bind the whole firmly together, thus making it strong enough to bear three times the weight that can be put into them, and by which means they revolve perfectly true and easy. They are made of the best seasoned Tennessee poplar, finished in imitation of cherry, the fronts of drawers being made of the best Norway pine. The drawers are all provided with stops to prevent their entire removal from the case, thereby avoiding mixing the sorts. The American Bolt and Screw Case Company, of Dayton, Ohio, the manufacturers, will send circulars on application.



HOW MANY SEEDS TO A HILL?

The other day a few successful farmers were discussing on the number of seeds required for a hill or row, when one remarked: "That depends entirely on where you buy your seeds. After many years' trial, I have come to the conclusion that Vick's seeds must be sown more carefully and not as thick as other seeds, because every one grows." This goes to show that it pays to buy seeds of a firm that you know can be trusted. As one such, we advise our readers to write to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, New York, for their *Floral Guide*, 1892. It is a gem.

THE JAENECKE-ULLMAN COMPANY.

The ink firm of Sigmund Ullman, 536 and 538 Pearl street, New York, has been succeeded by a new company, it having been recently announced that the firms of Sigmund Ullman, Jaenecke Bros. & Fr. Schneemann and Christian Jaenecke had formed and established the Jaenecke-Ullman Company. The productions of the Hanover (Germany) factories having been successfully introduced and maintained on this market for the past twenty-two years by Sigmund Ullman, the increasing demand for them made it necessary to lessen the distance between producer and consumer by erecting spacious factories at Newark, New Jersey. The new firm has now at its command two of the largest printing ink establishments in the world, fifty years of scientific and practical experience, and sufficient capital, and is certainly in a position to offer distinct advantages in every direction. The importation of bronze powders will be continued, the firm acting as sole agents in the United States for Messrs. Bernhard Ullman & Co., of Fuerth, Bavaria, whose excellent line of all grades and shades of bronze powders Sigmund Ullman has imported and sold for the

last thirty years. The new factories at Newark are now in full operation. Mr. E. H. Wimpfheimer is largely interested in the new company, and both he and Mr. Ullman will put the same energy and ability into the present firm that they have always displayed in the old company.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. POSITION and "PRINTERS' ORDER" each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER" price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-useful works ever published for



Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM-READY RECKONER," 50 cents BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECI-\$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

COMPETENT PRESSMAN desires a situation in first-class establishment; city or country. Can furnish references as to ability and sobriety. Address "G. S.," care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

EMBOSSING for the trade a specialty; nothing is prettier than an embossed cover for a catalogue or souvenir. Send sketch for prices. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE—A first-class book and job office; owned and operated by present proprietor for past ten years; located in live and growing New England town; commands best trade and best prices in vicinity; thoroughly equipped with late type and machines; reputation first-class; business can be largely increased by push and enterprise; price, \$6,000, half cash, balance easy terms; will pay right man from \$1,600 to \$2,500 per year; a really fine chance. Address "P. E. G.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A newspaper and job office for sale under peculiar circumstances; a big bargain. Office within 100 miles of Chicago. Address "O. S.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A well-equipped plant for railroad printing, located in railroad center (60,000), and doing good commercial as well as railroad business; \$4,000. Address "CASH," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—12 by 18 Gilding jobber, used one year, duplicate distributor, chromatic attachment, steam fixtures, ink fountain. As good as new. Cost \$525 one year ago. Any reasonable offer takes it if taken at once. J. C. MANNING, Box 314 Southampton, Massachusetts.

PARTNER WANTED.—A first-class chance for the right man. A good business, good location (Central New York), good prices; one-third or one-half interest; small amount down, plenty of time for balance. Address "U. T. K.," care of INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS: Ambitious and capable job compositor desires permanent position in good office. All-round hand; used to neat offices only. References. F. J. BRUNNER, 582 Main street, Springfield, Mass.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—A complete and well-equipped job printing office, located in a thriving village near Utica. The plant includes material for a small daily paper, one large and three small presses, folder, engine and boiler, card and paper cutter, a fine assortment of poster type, etc., etc. For particulars call on or address SUNDAY TRIBUNE, Utica, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet plate worker, in a photo-engraving establishment; can print on zinc and etch; had eight years of wet plate experience. Address C. H. KELLOGG, No. 8 Park avenue, Norwalk, Ohio.

STRAIGHT RULE DESIGNS for the job compositor. The issue of this book supplies a long-felt want to the compositor. No display of types inserted to fill up. L. A. MACDONALD, publisher, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 298. Price \$1. No stamps received.

WANTED—A good all-round job printer desires a situation as foreman of medium-sized job office; thoroughly experienced, sober, industrious and reliable; good references. Address C. F. RODERUS, 16 E. Webster avenue, Muskegon, Mich.

WANTED—A situation as improver on job work or in press-room; four years' experience in country office (Canada); good references; state terms. Address "A. B. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Competent all-around printer to take charge of printing department of large manufacturing concern. Must understand his business and be steady; state experience and salary expected. Address "A. M. W.," INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Copies of the February and December, 1891, numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER. We wish to purchase about fifty copies of each of these issues. Only perfect copies wanted. We will pay 20 cents each. Address THE INLAND PRINTER CO., 212 Monroe street, Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced foreman for jobroom; one competent to take entire charge. TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING CO., Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—I want to sell moneyed interest in a business that paid good salaries and interest on capital in 1891. Established ten years and business increases each year. Largest business in most prosperous city of 20,000 people in the state. Will sell only to A No. 1 bookbinder or printer or printing house manager of practical experience, who can give good record and manage men. Address "PROOF," care INLAND PRINTER.

YOUR LAST CHANCE to get our first issue of "Practical Specimens." Send 25 cents in stamps to M'CULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn., and receive a copy. "They are neat and no mistake and are worth double the price I paid for them." L. B. STULL, Mazeppa, Minn. Mention THE INLAND PRINTER.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE. THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

ELITE RULE BENDER

YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE ART OF RULE BENDING.

Price, \$2.00. FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH POST PAID. BENDER. ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

COUNTING MACHINES.



Send for Circular and Prices to

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Who is your Printer?

That is what people ask when they see a particularly fine piece of work or some new idea in printing. Good work and originality bring business. New features in Catalogue making and Illustration are given in an article on "Catalogue Making" in the April issue of THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.

Progress in Illustration.

The finest examples of engraving and illustrations of the new methods are given. Printed on the best paper made and in the finest manner possible.

"It seems to me to reach perfection in the art of printing."

Edw. W. Bok, Phila., Pa.

THE ENGRAVER AND PRINTER

84 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

\$2.00 a year.

Send 20 cents for the April issue.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

There are three things in this world that go on forever :

One, is Taxes.

Another, is Tennyson's "Brook."

The third, is the Repairs on Old Printing Presses.

You can't stop the first, you don't want to stop the second, but the third we will stop together—there is surely need to stop it, if you want to make any headway towards profits.

Let us divide the work as follows: *You* shall agree to investigate and *We* will agree to explain, the mechanical construction of a Cottrell Press.

It seems a simple matter to investigate the merits of a Cottrell Press, but it is really far-reaching, for the Cottrell Press presses something more than ink on paper—it presses the electric button of your fancy. In a Kodakkian sense it presses the button and you shall enjoy the rest.

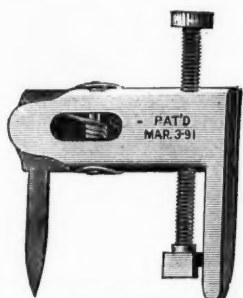
Now, will you do it?

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

319 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
8 Spruce Street, New York.
174 Fort Hill Sq., Boston, Mass.

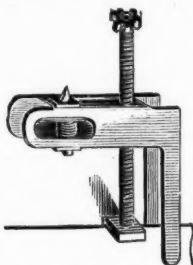
D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager.

GENUINE PRESS GUIDES—Best in the World!



No. 1. The Acme Guide.
\$1.25 PER SET.

The Acme Guide has the adjusting screw adapted to work in a hinge top, in combination with the upper tongue and the lower pins, and has a flat bottom for the purpose of being pasted on the tympan.



No. 3. The Star Guide.
75c. PER SET.

The Star Guide is the same as No. 1, the Acme Guide, with the exception of having only one pin on bottom and plain head on screw.

THE oft expressed opinion that a good Press Guide would prove an invaluable article for printers has induced us to study carefully and experiment perseveringly until we had produced the best Guides in the market. We desire to call attention to the following points of superiority:

FIRST—These Guides are reliable, because they are firm when attached to the tympan.

SECOND—They are perfect, for the adjusting screw can be shifted a 74th part of an inch by one full turn of the screw.

THIRD—They are durable, and we guarantee them to be satisfactory in every respect.

These Guides, patented March 3, 1891, are doubtless the best device manufactured for the purpose intended, and no printing establishment can afford to be without them. They insure perfect register. The directions given with every set are explicit and will enable any printer or pressman to use them to good advantage.

Guides mailed to any address at above prices on receipt of money.

Guides are sold by the inventors and manufacturers, and by dealers in the United States and Canada. Discount list sent to dealers on application. Agents wanted.

We also take pleasure in announcing that we do general Repairing of Printing Presses, Engines, etc.

Punches and Dies made for punchwork, for iron, brass, sheet metal, paper, etc.

Experimenting work done, and patented articles of every description manufactured by us, by job or contract, as specialties.

For further particulars, write to

THE BUFFALO CHAMPION PRESS-GUIDE MFG. CO.,
24 Herman Street, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.



No. 2. The Alligator Guide.
\$1.00 PER SET.

The Alligator Guide can be quickly and firmly attached to the tympan and requires no pasting; the adjusting screw is provided with teeth which prevent any sheet from getting under the head, and a flange to prevent any sheet from sliding over the head.

This Guide has given great satisfaction, and can safely be called the printers' favorite.



No. 4. The Daisy Guide.
50c. PER SET.

The Daisy Guide has the hinge top provided with teeth to work in combination with the lower pins and the tympan, thus holding it firm. By opening the hinge top it can be regulated up or down.

M. BARTH, Pres.

W. P. HUNT, Treas.

THE CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

TYPE, PRESSES

—AND—

Printers' Tools of All Kinds.

All Goods First Class, and at prices to suit the times.

SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

201 VINE STREET, - CINCINNATI, OHIO.



THE ROSBACK IMPROVED PERFORATOR

Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

F.P. ROSBACK MANUFACTURER,

Successor to ROSBACK & REED,
37, 39, 41 South Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Where shall I buy Ink?

Go "by the Card!"

The Card says:





GOLDING JOBBER.

GOLDING & CO.

MANUFACTURERS



PEARL PRESS.

Cylinder Presses,

Platen Presses,

Lever Presses,

Paper Cutters,

Card Cutters,

Printers' Tools.

Fine Black Inks,

Brilliant Colors,

Gold Size and Varnishes,

Binders' Cement,

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MAIN OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

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19-27 PURCHASE STREET,

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BRANCH SALESROOMS:

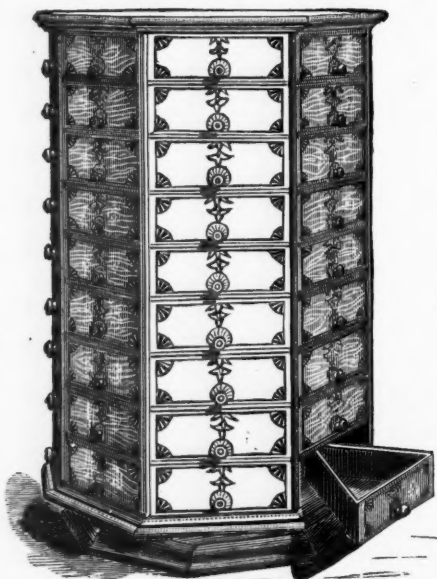
1004 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

45 PLYMOUTH PLACE, CHICAGO.

Send postal for Illustrated Catalogue of Presses and Tools.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS. SOMETHING NEW.

A REVOLVING CASE FOR SORTS.



They are guaranteed for Durability.
They will hold from Four Hundred to Six Hundred Pounds, according to size.
The Drawers are locked into the case to prevent their entire removal from the case, thereby avoiding mixing the sorts.
The case revolving, it is easy of access, and occupies a very small amount of space.
They are universally liked by those who have them.
Send for circular and prices.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE AMERICAN BOLT AND SCREW CASE CO., Dayton, Ohio.

STANDARD MACHINERY

BUILT BY

H. H. LATHAM,

CHICAGO.

LATHAM RIVAL POWER PAPER CUTTER,
LATHAM RIVAL LEVER PAPER CUTTER,
LATHAM NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINE,
LATHAM POWER EMBOSSING MACHINE,
LATHAM LEVER EMBOSSING MACHINE,

LATHAM TABLE SHEARS,
LATHAM JOB BACKER,
LATHAM STABBING MACHINE,
LATHAM ROLLER BACKER,
LATHAM STANDING PRESSES,



AND ALL OTHER MACHINERY FOR PRINTERS
AND BOOKBINDERS.

These machines are all of modern construction and have no
superiors in the market. Write for descriptive circulars to

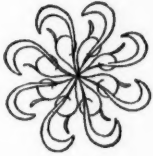
H. H. LATHAM,

PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY,

306 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO.

Send for a BARGAIN LIST of Rebuilt Cylinder and Job
Presses and other Machinery.



A solidly, concentratedly constructed printing machine, in whose manufacture these three considerations enter in their order:

Primarily: DURABILITY.

Secondarily: FINISH.

Lastly: PRICE.

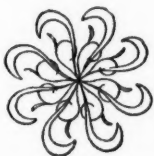
THE WHITLOCK PRESS

The foolish printer buys presses with exactly reverse considerations, and gets left. The wise printer buys a WHITLOCK, and gets a machine of

Unequaled Speed of Production,

Unrivalled Convenience of Operation,

Unmatched Durability.



THE WHITLOCK MACHINE CO.

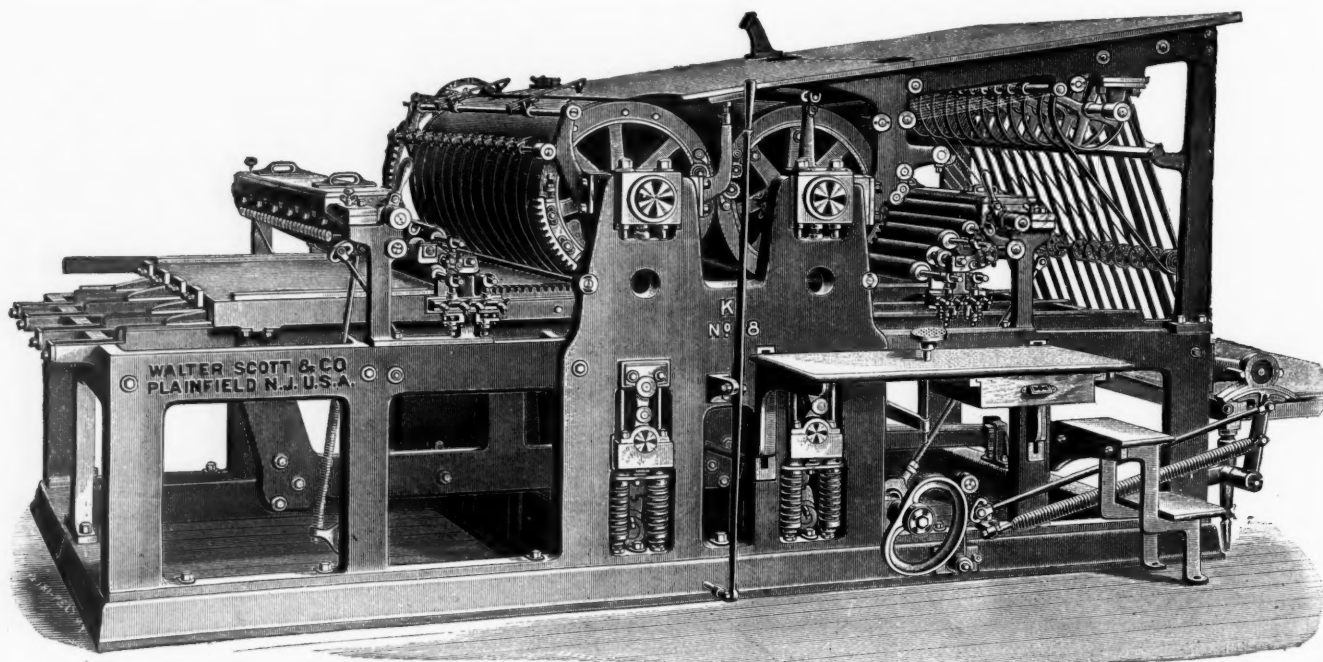
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NEW YORK OFFICE, 132 TIMES BLDG.

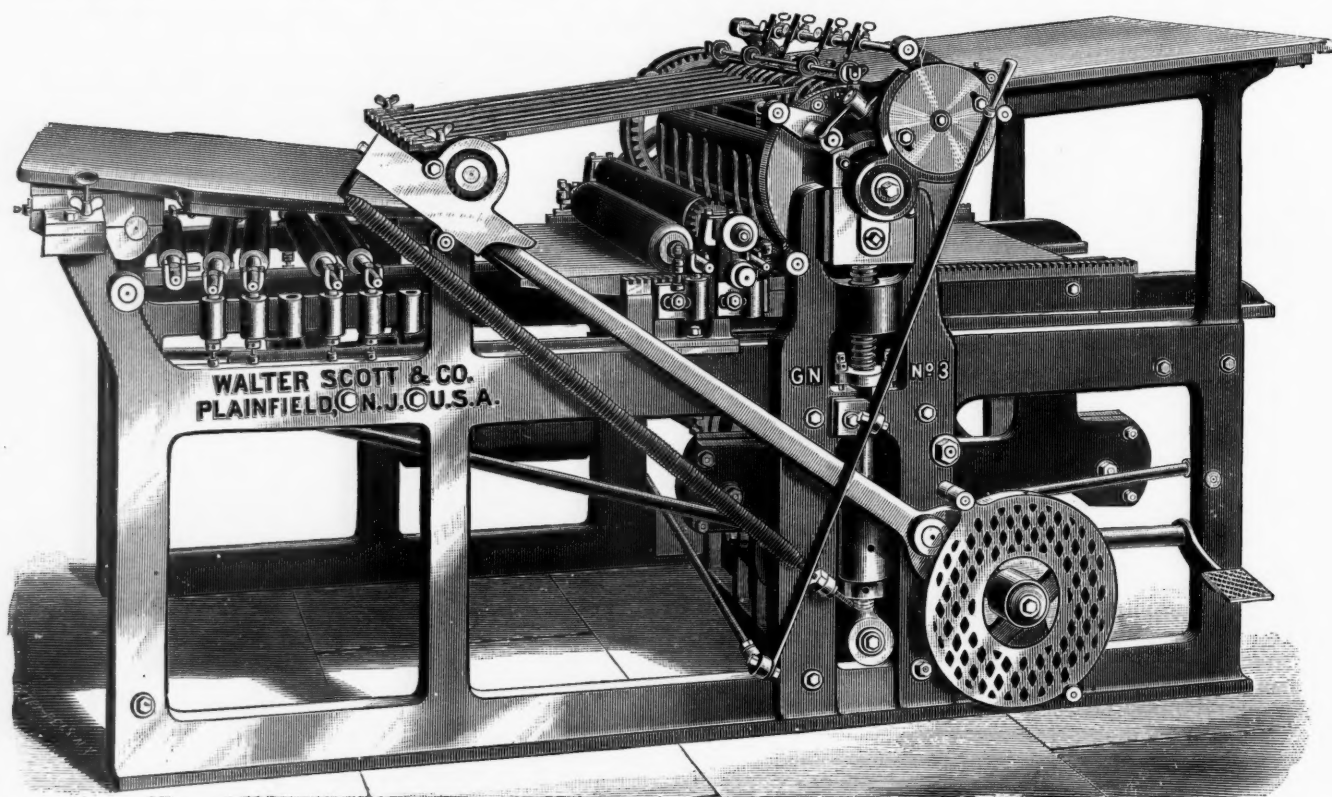
BOSTON OFFICE, 147 HIGH STREET.

Represented in Chicago by H. H. LATHAM, 304 Dearborn St.



THE SCOTT FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.—Class K.

This machine will print both sides of the sheet in perfect register. It will do excellent work at double the speed of a two-revolution press.



THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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THE HAMILTON
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COMPANY . . .
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD TYPE

PRINTERS' WOOD GOODS,
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AND DEALERS IN

Printers' Machinery and Supplies
OF ALL KINDS.

END-WOOD TYPE. NEW PROCESS WOOD TYPE.

Borders, Ornaments, Wood Rules, Cases, Cabinets, Stands,
Reglet, Furniture, etc.

PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, METAL TYPE.

The Hamilton-Boss Lower Case.

Hamilton's Brass Leader Case.

Hamilton's Patent Cutting Stick.

327 & 329 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

FACTORY—TWO RIVERS, WIS. NEW YORK BRANCH—16 & 18 Chambers St.

Send for our Specimen Book and Catalogue.

A NEW IDEA IN PRINTERS' LITERATURE.

THE PRINTER'S ART,

BY

ALEXANDER A. STEWART.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.

A MODERN book for modern printers. Unique in its make-up. Original in its treatment. Over fifty pages of plain and colored specimens taken from the every-day work of its author—specimens containing ideas in type and rule composition—not of the engraver's skill. In short, a practical treatise on letter-press printing practically explained and practically illustrated—itsself a beautiful example of the art it treats of.

Leather-paper covers; size, 6 x 8 inches; over one hundred pages.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Send money order or registered letter. Currency in ordinary postage at senders' risk.

A. A. STEWART,

4½ Hathorne Street.

SALEM, MASS.

THE "BENNETT" PAPER FOLDER. HAND FEED or ATTACHABLE TO PRESS.

Economical.

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Labor Saving.

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Unique.

SOMETHING NEW.



Are
You
Folding
Your
Edition
By
Hand?

No Tapes to Sew End to End and pull out each edition.
All trouble from Electricity overcome by a unique device.
No more Smutting and Offsetting.

ADD a Folding Machine to your plant and send your paper out free from smut and finger marks, and neatly folded, getting your edition out promptly without the annoyance of having the "kids" doing the snatch and crush act. No paying newspaper plant is complete without a folder. Why not complete your 8-page or 16-page papers by sending them out pasted and trimmed? Prepare for the campaign work before you.

Write us your needs in this line and we can fit you out with a strong, simple, positive machine of very light draft, and capable of any reasonable speed, at a price and on terms which will enable you to have the benefit of this much-needed "labor-saver."

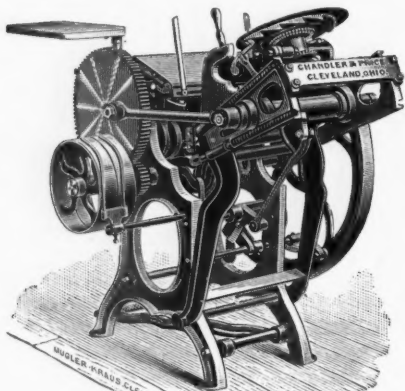
Our machine is the latest in the market, and possesses many new features which are needed to furnish a fully reliable folder. It has been the aim of the inventor and designer to overcome some of the weak points, and offer to the craft, at a moderate price, a first-class machine—and if ample capital, experience, expert mechanics, the very best of material and every needed facility, is what makes "masters of the situation," we can modestly claim we have the best. We are, in the market for business, and bespeak the favor of the craft.

At your service,

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO.

CABLE ADDRESS—"Folder."

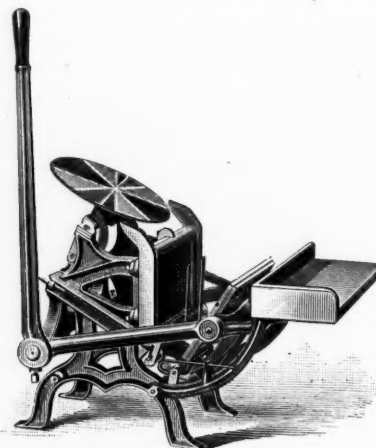
ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.



OLD STYLE GORDON.



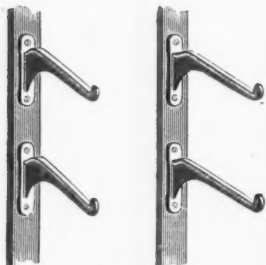
PROOF PRESS.



THE PILOT.

CHANDLER & PRICE,

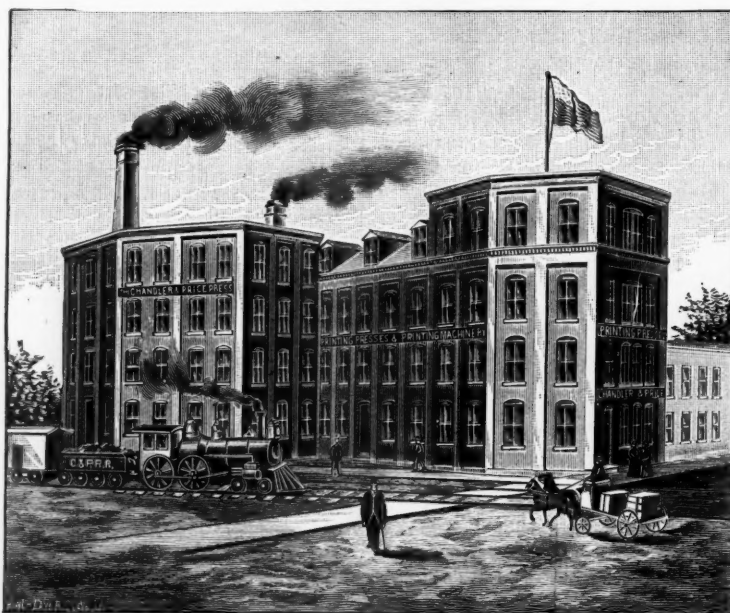
MANUFACTURERS OF



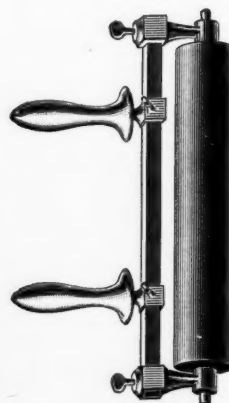
GALLEY REST.



PROOF ROLLER.

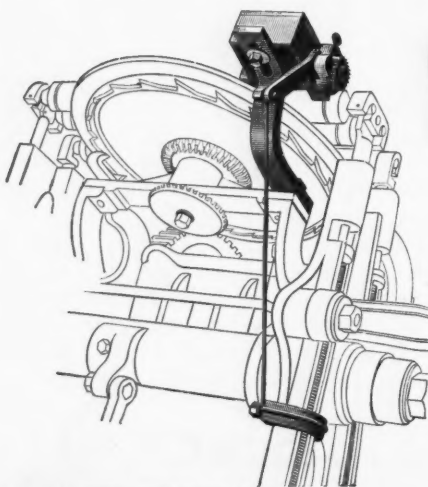


OFFICE AND FACTORY.

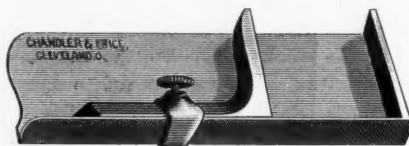


JOB ROLLER.

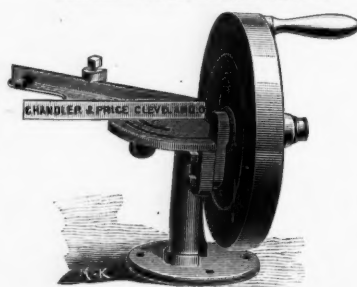
PRINTING PRESSES AND PRINTING MACHINERY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.



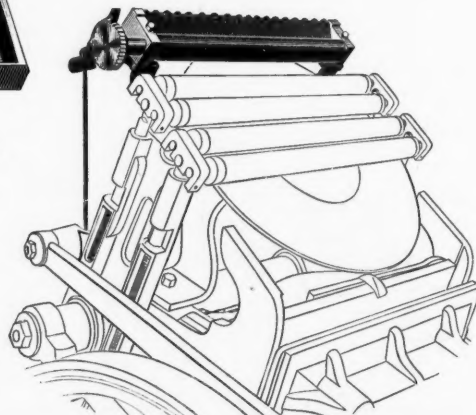
THE BUCKEYE FOUNTAIN.



YANKEE COMPOSING STICK.



MITERING MACHINE.



CHANDLER & PRICE FOUNTAIN.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



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(See the other side of this sheet.)

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TO our SPECIMEN BOOK of Fine Illustrations, Head and Tail Pieces, Initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These Engravings can be adapted to Illustrating Magazines, Periodicals, Books, Almanacs, Newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11x14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price \$2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts. Address all communications to

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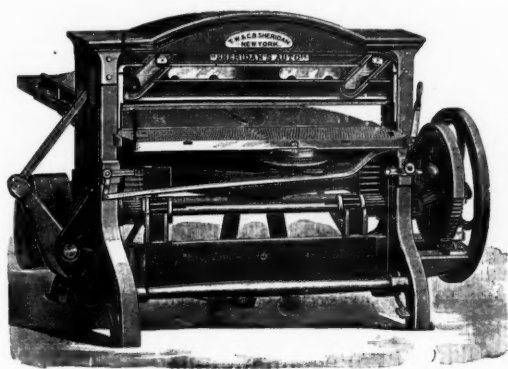
Manufacturers of PLATES for all Printing Purposes.

21 & 23 BARCLAY STREET,

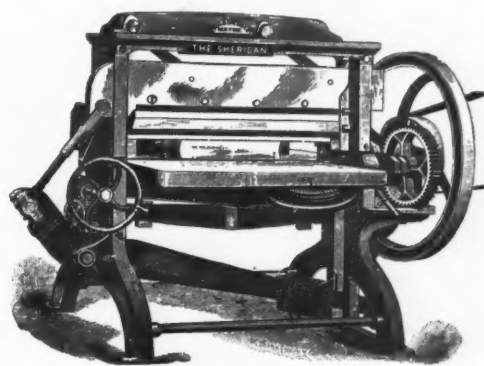
26 & 28 PARK PLACE,

NEW YORK.

(See Plate on other side.)



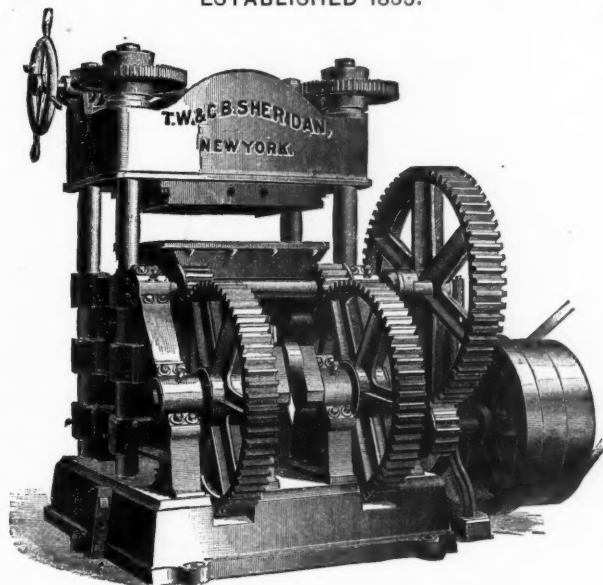
SHERIDAN'S AUTO.



"THE SHERIDAN."

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN

ESTABLISHED 1835.

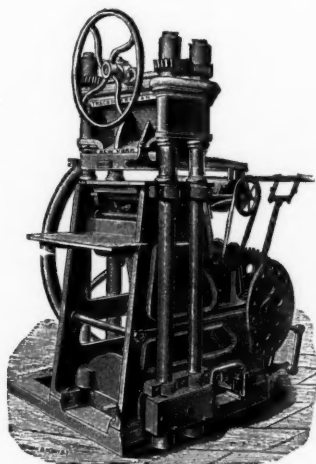


OFFICES AND SALESROOMS:

25 Centre St. and 2, 4 and 6 Reade St.
NEW YORK.

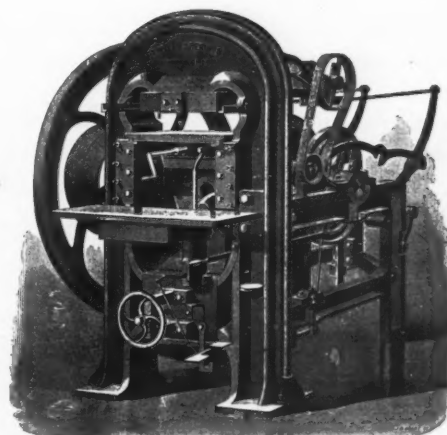
413 Dearborn St. and 136 Plymouth Place,
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The INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Goss Printing Press Co., 335-351 Rebecca st., near cor. Ashland ave. and Sixteenth st., Chicago.

Hoe, R. & Co., New York. Mfrs. printing presses, electrotype machinery and printing materials.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc.

ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street, New York.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drach, Chas. A., Electrotypes Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bennett Folder.—Rockford Folder Co., Mfrs., Rockford, Ill. Cable address, "Folder."

FOLDING MACHINES.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.

Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn st., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom st., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman st., New York; 66 Sharp st., Baltimore; 198 Clark st., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

The Uilman & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland Ohio, U. S. A.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Dorman, J. F. W., & Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. The Eclipse and Baltimore Jobber.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

Prouty, Geo. W., & Co., 620 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass. Perfected Prouty Press.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

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Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Iron Case Stands

AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDY,
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SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON

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Brass Rules, Heads, Slugs
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THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY—Continued.

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White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

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Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mailbags, 20,000 *Inter-Oceans*; 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer \$10.25. No agents. Get your send-off by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NEWSPAPER FILES AND RACKS.



ATWATER'S Newspaper File is the favorite for Reading Rooms, Hotels, Libraries, Offices, &c. Lightest, Neatest, Cheapest. Sample postpaid 25c. Circulars free. J. H. Atwater, Providence, R. I.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.

Mayall, L. A., 731 Shoemaker street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago.

Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin st., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth st., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.

Southworth Company, manufacturers of writing and ledger papers, Bankers' Linen, Vellum Bond, Mitineaque, Mass.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago, electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.

Boston Engraving Co., 227 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. The largest designing and engraving establishment in New England. Half-tones a specialty.

Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

Display Advt. Co., 26 Church street, New York. Unique and artistically designed cuts.

Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.

Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. Most complete engraving establishment in the world. Fine presswork a specialty.

Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.

Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Dodson's Printers' Supply Depot, Atlanta, Ga. Largest stock in the South. Lowest prices.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.

Hallock, H. P., & Co., Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry, Omaha, Neb. Cylinder and platen presses, paper cutters, engines, boilers, type and printers' supplies.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago; 16 and 18 Chambers street, New York. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe st., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton st., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.

Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton st., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.

Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.

Stephens' Printers' Warehouse. Presses, cutters, type, cases, inks, etc., 174 Fort Hill Square, Boston.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, New York. "Strong slat" cases, cabinets and stands.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor st., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.

Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.

Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition.

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Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.

Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

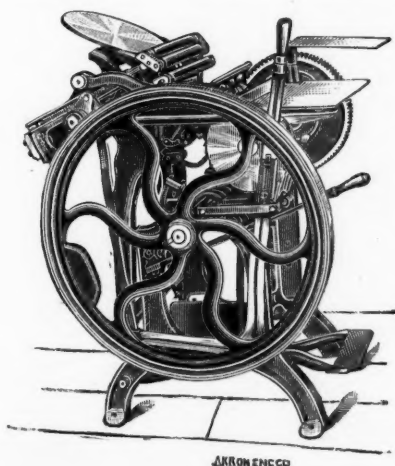
Osgood, J. H. & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.

Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.

Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

(See next page.)



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OLD-STYLE GORDON JOB PRESS

built from new patterns, with new method of turning the ink plate and new self-locking throw-off. Each press has solid braces in place of the rods commonly used. The side rods are forged from steel bars, the cam roller is made of the best tool steel and carefully case-hardened. The shafts are steel. The disk or ink plate is solid and ground perfectly true: no time lost in cleaning up and changing ink. We guarantee every press to be unequalled in material and finish, also to be the lightest running, most substantial and carefully built press in the market. Buy it and you will make no mistake.

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Steam Fixtures, -	\$15.00.	Fountains for either size, -	\$20.00.
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THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS CO.,

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Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.
Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Ewing Brothers & Co. Works, 2 Woodlawn ave., Chelsea, Mass. Boston office, 101 Milk street.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.
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Cleveland Typefoundry, 147 St. Clair st., Cleveland, Ohio.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry, 82 and 84 Beekman street, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe st., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., C. P. Stine, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

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Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

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Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada. Exclusive agency Marder, Luse & Co.; general agency all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

TYPEWRITERS.

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The Merritt \$15 Typewriter; 78 characters! Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash ave., Chicago.

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American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago; 16 and 18 Chambers st., New York. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for specimen book and sheets of new faces.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, New York. New specimen book of beautiful faces.

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R. W. Hartnett & Bros., 52 and 54 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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PRICE, \$25.00.



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" Oct. 16, 1888.

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5,000 IN USE!

The Wetter Numbering Machines are simple in construction, positive in action and durable in wear; there is no feature necessary in a Numbering Machine that is not embodied in them. A boy can take them apart and put them together again.

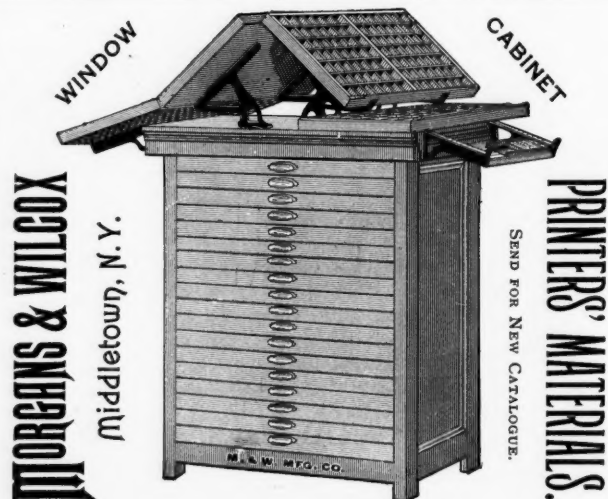
NOTICE.

The success of the Wetter Numbering Machine has had the effect of causing other manufacturers to place infringing machines on the market. We intend to protect our patents, and have directed our attorneys to bring suit against all persons infringing them, as rapidly as evidence of such infringement can be secured.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO., 20 & 22 MORTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



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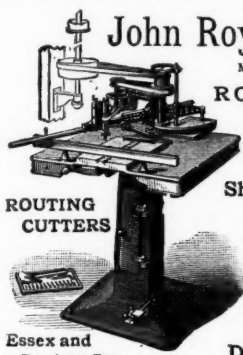
Increase your profits, enlarge your business by having these goods to offer your customers. No other branch of your business will pay you as well. Inclose us your business card and we will mail you our prices on all goods we manufacture, or inclose us 4 cents in stamps and receive a set of Four "World's Fair Cards," size 4 1/4 x 6 1/2, perfect beauties, in ten colors. Full line of Fans ready April 1, over 75 designs, from \$8.00 to \$20.00 per 1,000. Samples sent by express on receipt of \$1.50 (rebate given). For prices of other samples see catalogue, sent on application. Liberal discount to the trade.

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FOR
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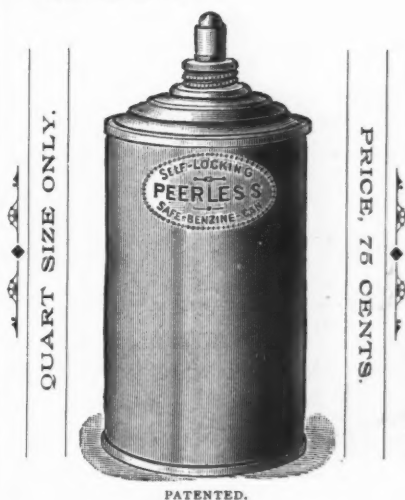
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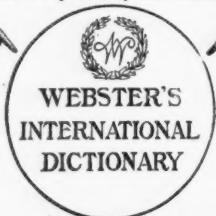
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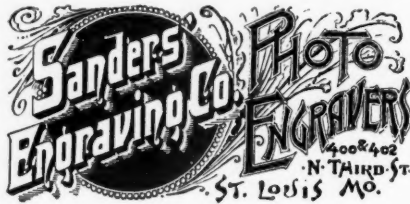
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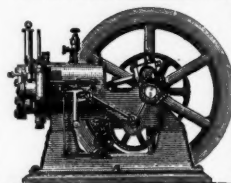
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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
American Art Printer	643	Emmerich & Vonderlehr.....	566	Paper and Printing Trades Journal.....	643
American Bolt and Screw Case Company....	632	Engraver and Printer	629	Parsons Paper Company	574
American Pressman.....	643	Etiquette of Cards and Heraldry.....	643	Pioneer Paper Stock Company.....	642
Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co....	577	Farmer, Little & Co.....	580	Potter, C., Jr., & Co	564
Baldwin & Wilcox.....	642	Fuchs & Lang	561	Printers' Art	635
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.....	580	Gane Bros. & Co	561	Printing World.....	643
Bates Manufacturing Company	566	Golding & Co.....	632	Prouty, Geo. W., & Co	570
Becktold & Co	561	Hallock, H. P., & Co	643	Pulsifer, Jordan & Co	565
Benedict, Geo. H., & Co.....	569	Hamilton Manufacturing Company	635	Queen City Printing Ink Company	642
Bingham Brothers Company.....	566	Heinemann, Julius, & Co.....	638	Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company..	560
British and Colonial Stationer and Printer...	643	Howard Iron Works	567	Robinson, C. E., & Bro.....	641
British Printer	643	Illinois Paper Company.....	574	Rockford Folder Company.....	635
Brown Folding Machine Co.....	578	Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co	641	Rosback, F. P	631
Brown Paper Company, L. L.	559	Johnson Peerless Works	641	Rowe, James	576
Buffalo Champion Press-Guide Mfg. Co	631	Jurgens, C., & Bro.....	570	Royle, John, & Sons.....	641
Buffalo Printing Ink Works	631	Kane, Thomas, & Co	560	Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons.....	573
Business Directory.....	638	Keith Paper Company.....	558	Sanders Engraving Company	642
Butler Paper Company, J. W.....	557	Kidder Press Manufacturing Company.....	572	Schraubstadter, Carl, Jr.....	563
Calumet Paper Company.....	580	Latham, H. H.....	632	Scott, Walter, & Co	634
Carver, C. R.....	569	Lithographic Art Journal	643	Shepard Company, Henry O	569
Chambers Brothers Company.....	580	Lockwood, Howard, & Co.....	643	Sheridan, T. W., & C. B	637
Chandler & Price	636	McNamara, Stephen	572	Shniedewend & Lee Company	576
Chicago Paper Company	574	Manhattan Typefoundry	563	Taylor, Geo. H., & Co.....	574
Child Acme Cutter and Press Company.....	579	Manz, J., & Co.....	579	Thalmann, B.....	576
Cincinnati Typefoundry.....	631	Mather's, Geo., Sons	567, 644	Typo	643
Cleveland-Gordon Press Company	639	Megill, Edw'd L.....	576	Union Printer.....	643
Conkey Company, W. B.....	560	Merriam, G. & C., & Co	642	Union Typefoundry	561
Cosack & Co.....	641	Montague & Fuller	571	United States Paper Maker.....	643
Cottrell, C. B., & Sons.....	630	Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company.	640	Universal Printing Plates Exchange	560
Cowan, Alex., & Sons	642	Morrison Company, J. L	565	Van Allens & Boughton.....	575
Crutsinger, C. W.....	641	Moss Engraving Company	640	Van Duzen Gas and Gasoline Engine Co....	642
Dexter Folder Company.....	560	Neely, F. T.....	641	Want Advertisements.....	629
Donnell Manufacturing Company, E. P.	568	New Champion Press Company.....	576	Wells, Heber.....	574
Duplex Printing Press Company	562, 629	Old Berkshire Mills Company	558	Wesel Manufacturing Company, F.....	570
Durant, W. N.....	629	Osborn, G. Edw., & Co.....	576	Western Thorne Typesetting Machine Co....	565
Effective Publishing Company	643	Ostrander, J. W.....	560	Wetter, Joseph, & Co.....	640
Elite Manufacturing Company	629	Otto Gas Engine Works.....	563	Whitlock Machine Company.....	633
Elliott, F. P., & Co	558	Paper and Press, etc	643	Zeese, A., & Co.....	568

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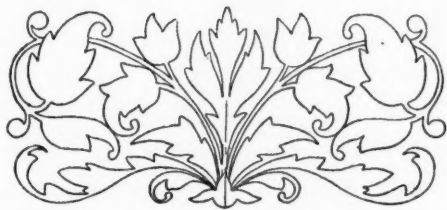
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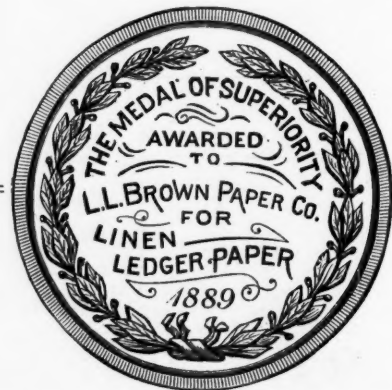
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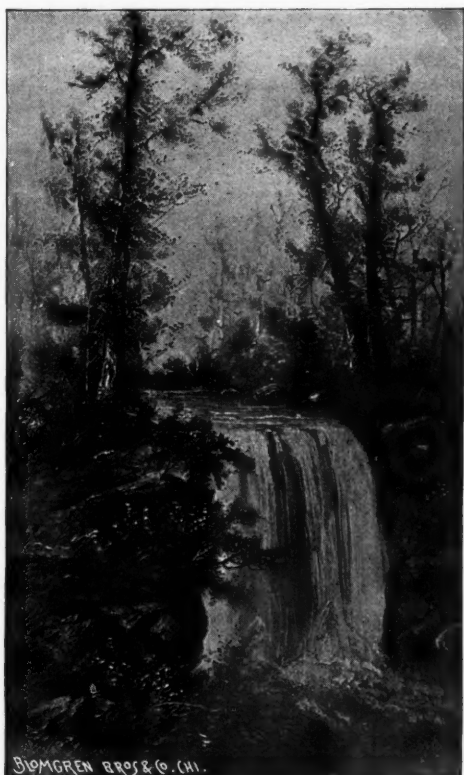


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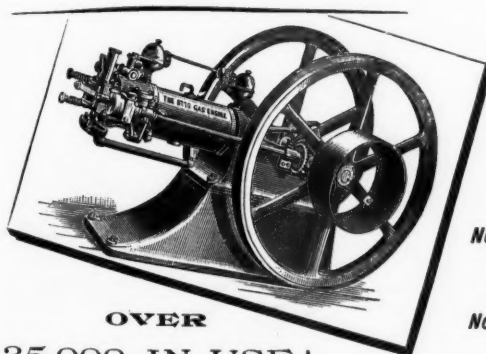
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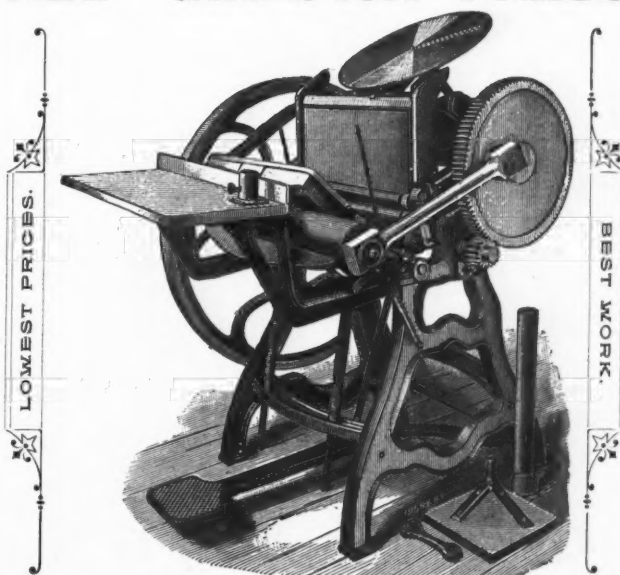
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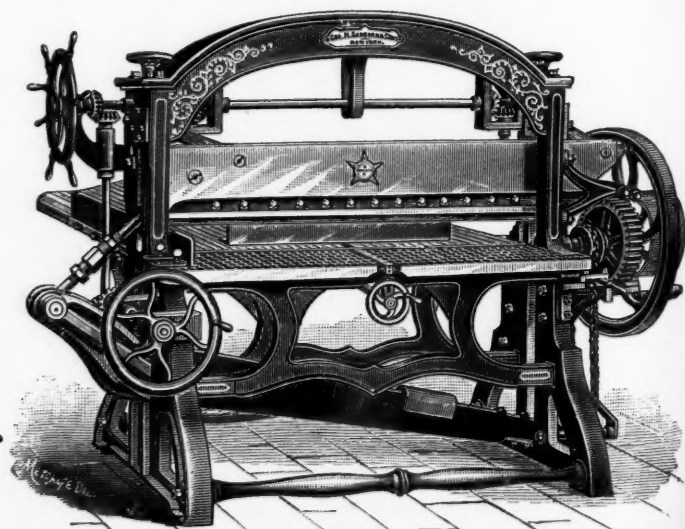
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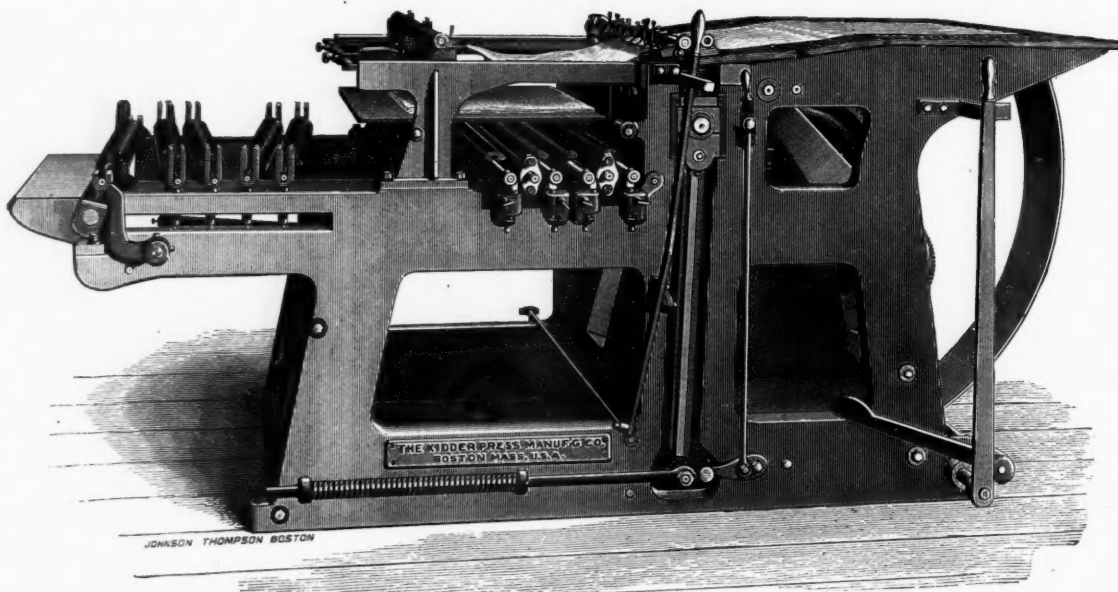
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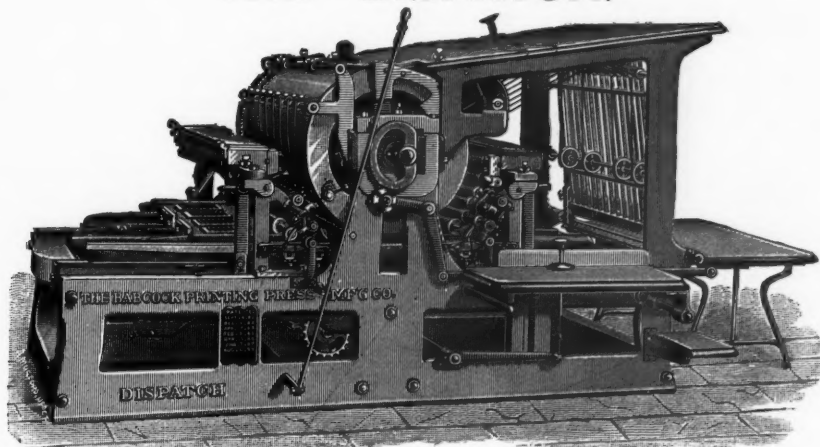
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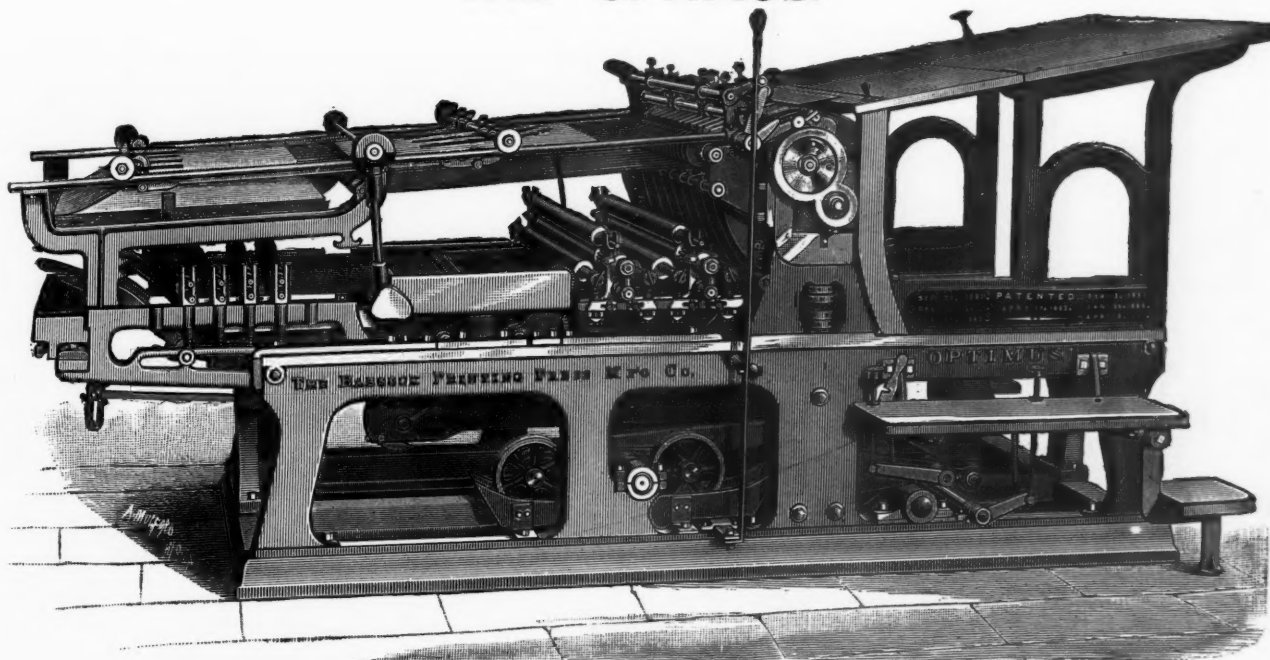
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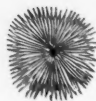
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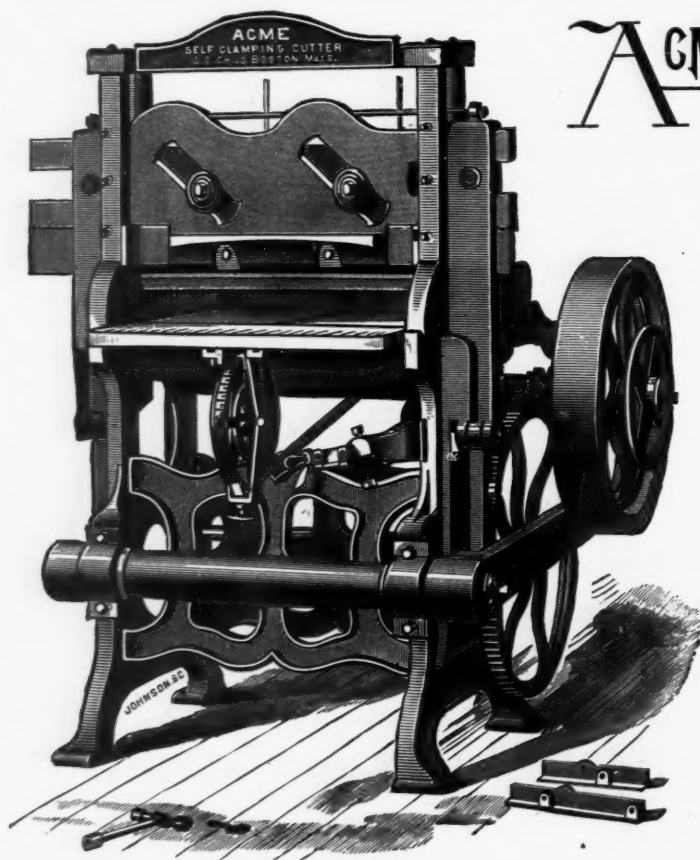
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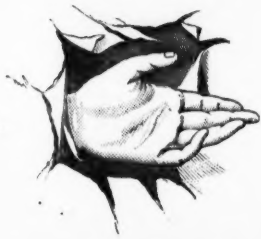
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Contents <u>m n o</u>		
<p>FROM</p> <p>THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO.,</p> <p>TYPE FOUNDERS,</p> <p>606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.</p>		

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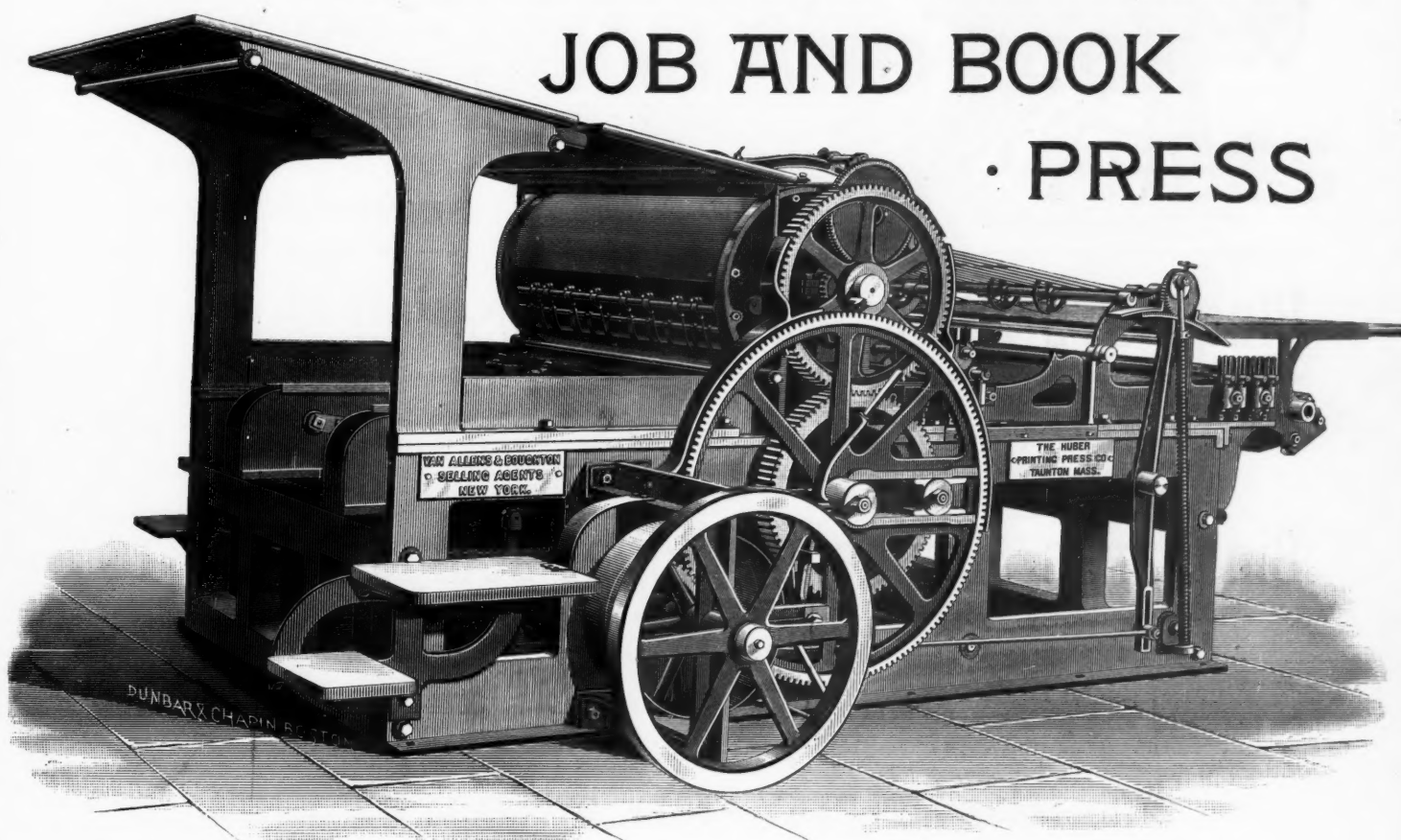
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1½	3	41 x 57 in.	38 x 54 in.	1½	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	1,200 to 1,700
2	4	37½ x 52 in.	34 x 48 in.	2	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	1,300 to 1,900
2	3	41½ x 52 in.	38 x 48 in.	2	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	1,200 to 1,800

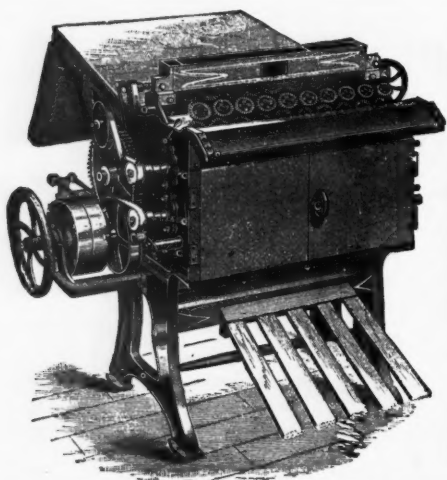
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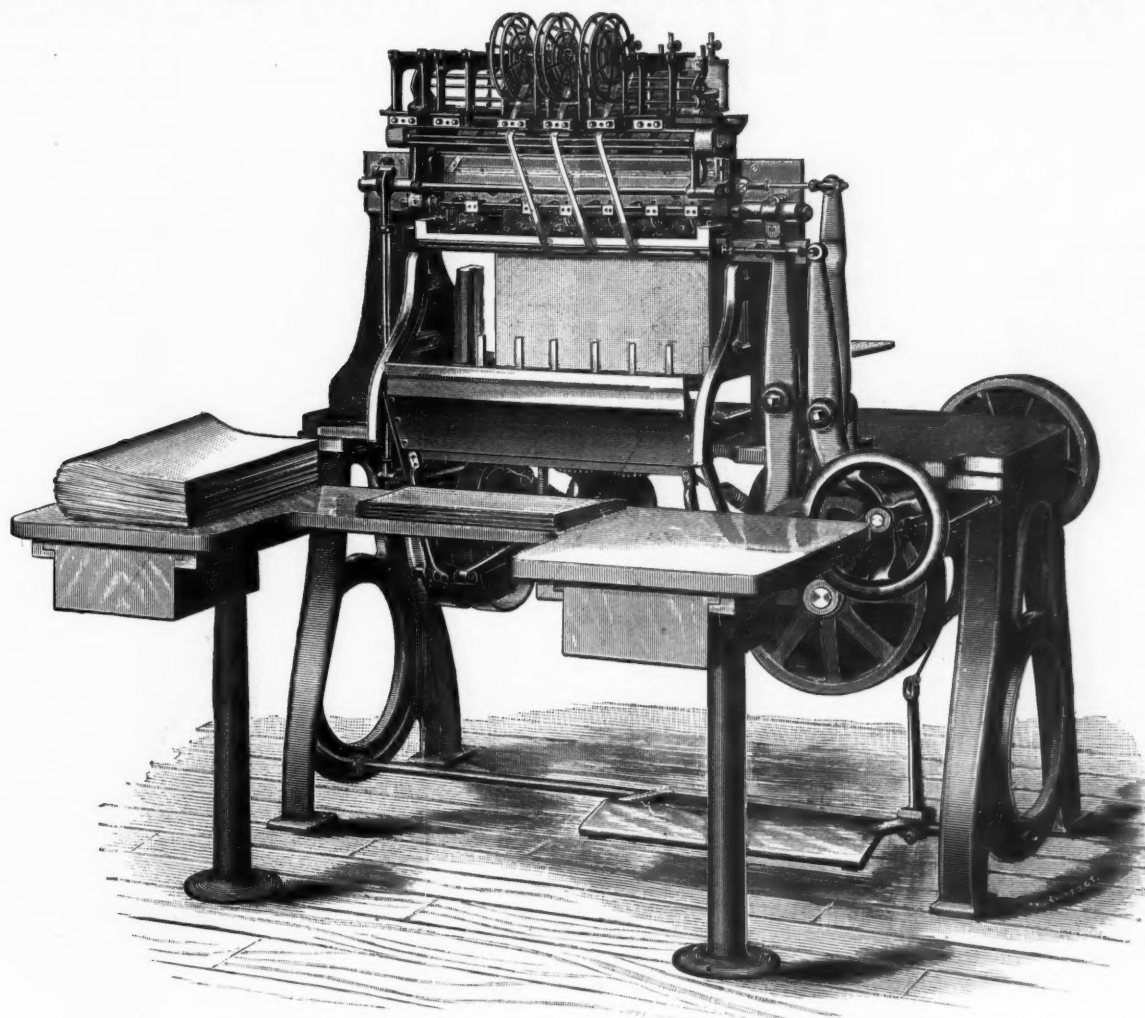
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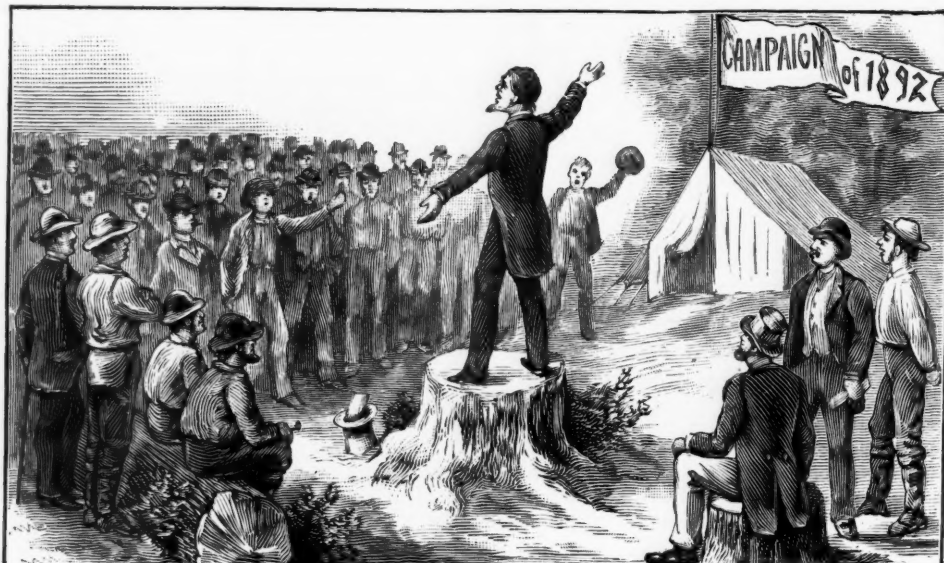


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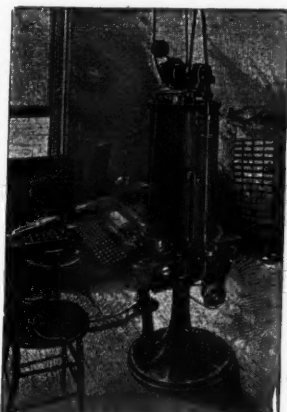
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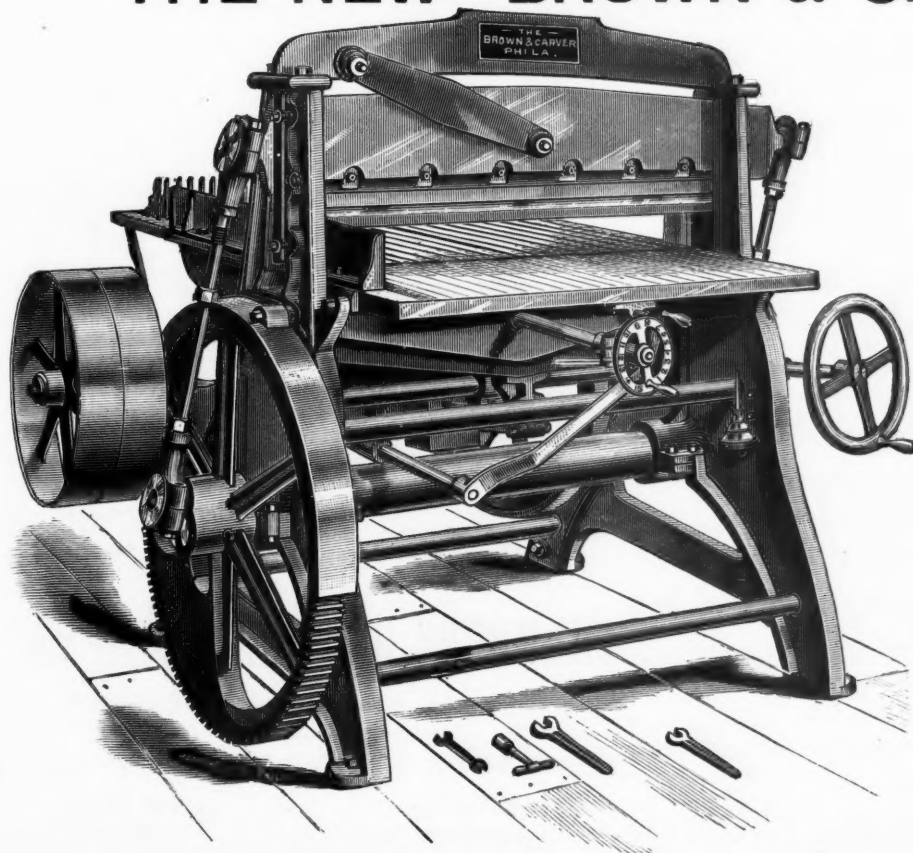
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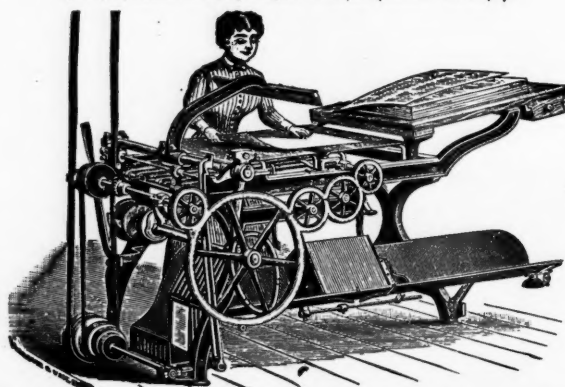
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